



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official journal of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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THE PROBLEM OF DISTRIBUTION

is probably the most difficult in any selling or advertising scheme. Particularly is this so in the case of advertising circulars, leaflets, or costly price-lists. This problem has been solved, so far as the drug and allied trades are concerned, by distributing these as insets in the special issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. There you have a definite circulation of the highest value with no waste. We can place before actual traders in drug-trade commodities all over the world

TWELVE THOUSAND INSETS

in the

SUMMER ISSUE.

The publication date is July 26, and The Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., will give all particulars.

SUMMARY.

Being a first glance at the articles and events reported in this Issue

Articles and Communications.

The grips of eyeglasses are discussed by "Chemist-Optician" in notes on p. 35.

"P. H. P." stands for "Provincial Hospital Pharmacopoeias," which we have published this week in book form (p. 46).

Sir Thomas Oliver, M.D., calls for the scheduling of diachylon, consequent upon its spreading use as an abortifacient (p. 51).

The chemistry of hops is the subject of two communications to the Chemical Society, one from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories and the other by Mr. Chapman. The source of the hop-bitter is discussed in these (p. 34).

A period of three years in the history of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is covered by the article dealing with the presidencies of Messrs. T. Greenish, S. R. Atkins, and F. B. Bengier, the last being the silver-wedding year (pp. 48-50).

The United Society of Chemists and Druggists gets little else except vituperation nowadays, it being forgotten that fifty years ago it was the only trade body with a policy for uniting and registering the whole of the retail drug-trade. The outlines of its scheme are quoted on p. 66.

News of the Week.

A number of important points in trade law are reported concisely on p. 40.

Mr. Woolcock thanks those who have congratulated him on his new appointment (p. 51).

The High Court decision in *Eastes v. Russ* deals particularly with the limitation of radius agreements (p. 41).

Some particulars regarding the International Congress of Pharmacy to be held in September are given on p. 39.

For selling paregoric which was devoid of opium a Liverpool man has been heavily fined under the Merchandise Marks Act (p. 40).

Twenty-six candidates want the seventeen vacancies on the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 38).

Dr. Norris, the Australian health authority, was examined by the Patent Medicine Committee on Thursday. His evidence and cross-examination are reported on pp. 57-59.

A number of interesting reports regarding Insurance dispensing matters appear on pp. 55-56, including a reply by the London Pharmaceutical Committee to the medical triumvirate.

The British Dental Association is in sportive mood. It has tried to get a Court to declare that "Dental Consulting Rooms" is a description which unregistered persons may not use (p. 41).

The Bill to amend the National Insurance Act is to be introduced in a day or two (p. 52). The report of the Section 15 (5) (iii) Committee has (? in anticipation) been presented to Parliament (p. 53).

The question of weighing paper with goods has come before the Board of Trade through a grocers' deputation (p. 52). A letter on p. 64 shows that it applies to chemists and others who sell "interleaved" cotton-wool.

The quality of ext. flicis maris liq. has again been discussed in the City of London Court, and our report is an interesting contribution to the subject. The agents for the extract insisted that its alleged inferiority was a matter of sampling, and that the liquid should be well shaken before a sample is taken for analysis (p. 42).

Trade and Market Matters.

Market alterations include an advance in opium, citronella, lemon, lime, and orange oils, and senega. Shellac, prussiates, paraldehyde, and Japan wax (c.i.f.) are firmer. Bergamot oil, copper sulphate, and cinnamon (c.i.f.) are firmer. Castor oil, cloves, and turpentine are lower. The auctions to-day consisted of new goods only (p. 59).

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE meeting at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., on June 5, was poorly attended. Professor W. H. Perkin (President) occupied the chair. The first paper, by Dr. J. J. Dobbie and Dr. F. J. Fox, concerned

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE ABSORPTION SPECTRA AND CONSTITUTION

of piperine, nicotine, atropine, hyoscyamine, and hyoscine. This extended the authors' previous observations regarding the absorption spectra of certain cinchona alkaloids, cinchonine, quinine, and cupreine. They again found that the absorption spectra of alkaloids, containing both reduced and unreduced portions in the molecule, is practically that of the unreduced residue. Photographs illustrating the close identity of the absorption spectra of piperine and piperic acid were thrown on the screen. Similar relationships were found between the absorption spectra of nicotine and picoline, cocaine and benzoic acid. The expectation that those of atropine, hyoscyamine, nor-hyoscyamine (lent by Mr. F. H. Carr), and hyoscine, would be identical with that of tropic acid was also borne out. The latter especially showed that the relationship is a general one and that it is possible to effect considerable changes in the unreduced part of the molecule without affecting the absorption spectrum.

The Chairman remarked that the generalisation afforded an important clue to the constitution of alkaloids containing a reduced residue.

The next communication was from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, by Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. F. Tutin, and Mr. H. Rogerson, on

THE CONSTITUENTS OF HOPS.

A brief review was first given of the very voluminous literature on the subject. From a consideration of the recorded statements, together with the results of the present investigation, the authors concluded that a large proportion of the products hitherto obtained from hops were of a very indefinite character. In view of the existing confusion, and the numerous discrepancies of statement, it was deemed desirable to undertake a more complete and systematic investigation of the subject. The following is a brief *résumé* of the results:

The material used consisted of a good quality of fresh Kentish hops of the crop of 1911, which, as preliminary experiments showed, contained moisture 10.48 per cent. and tannin 2.4 per cent., and yielded 7.9 per cent. of ash.

For a complete examination of the constituents, 25 kilos. of hops were ground, completely extracted with hot alcohol, and the resulting concentrated extract distilled in a current of steam in order to remove the essential oil. After this treatment there was obtained a dark-coloured aqueous liquid, together with a quantity (about 14.1 per cent.) of a dark green, oily resin.

The aqueous liquid was extracted with various solvents, such as ether, chloroform, and amyl alcohol, when a quantity of amorphous, viscid material possessing a very bitter taste was obtained. The aqueous liquid, treated with basic lead-acetate solution to remove the tannin and colouring-matter, and deprived of excess of lead by means of hydrogen sulphide, was found to contain the following substances: A small amount of choline ($C_4H_{11}O_2N$); traces of a volatile alkaloid; *l*-asparagine ($C_4H_8O_4N_2$); potassium nitrate; and a considerable quantity of a sugar which yielded an osazone melting at 208° , and apparently consisted chiefly of *l*-xylulose. All of these substances had previously been recorded as occurring in hops, and their presence was thus confirmed.

The resinous material has now been very completely examined, the innumerable investigations made previously having revealed practically nothing of a definite nature respecting its constituents. It was extracted successively with light petroleum, ether, chloroform, ethyl acetate, and alcohol, and the extracts so obtained were then separately investigated. From the petroleum-extract, which represented about 75 per cent. of the total resin, the following substances were obtained: Ceryl alcohol ($C_{27}H_{56}O$); hentriacontane ($C_{31}H_{64}$); a phytosterol ($C_{27}H_{46}O$); a phytosterolin (phytosterol glucoside, $C_{27}H_{46}O_2$); formic, acetic, *isobutyric*, and valeric acids, together with a hexenoic acid ($C_6H_{10}O_2$, which was found to

have the constitution $CH_3.CH(CH_3).CH:CH.CO_2H$, and had not previously been known to occur in plants); an acid ($C_{20}H_{38}O_2$, m.p. 62.5° to 63° , which apparently is an isomeride of arachidic acid); palmitic, stearic, and cerotic acids; cluytinic acid ($C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, which was recently obtained for the first time in the above laboratories from a South African plant, *Cluytia similis*); and a considerable quantity of linolic acid. A wax obtained from the petroleum extract was found to consist of ceryl cerotate, but no myricyl palmitate is present in hops, as has previously been affirmed.

The ether extract of the resin, which amounted to about 19 per cent. of the whole, yielded, besides some volatile acids (which consisted apparently of a mixture of valeric, hexenoic, and nonoic acids), two new crystalline phenolic substances. One of these, which is of a pale-fawn colour and possesses a bitter taste, has the formula $C_{17}H_{16}O_2$, and is designated *humulol*. The other, which has a bright yellow colour, and is devoid of bitterness, appears to possess the formula $C_{15}H_{14}O_2$, and has been termed *xanthohumul*. The statement made many years ago that hops contain a yellow colouring-matter resembling quercitrin cannot be confirmed.

The chloroform, ethyl acetate, and alcohol extracts of the resin were relatively small in amount. Nothing definite could be isolated from them, and they were found not to be glucosidic. When dissolved in alcohol they possessed a bitter taste.

The authors stated that their results show that the bitterness of hops cannot be attributed to a single definite principle, such as the "hop-bitter acid" or "lupulic acid" of previous investigators, inasmuch as products possessing a bitter taste have been obtained from both the portion of the alcoholic extract which is soluble in water and from the resin. These products, with the exception of the compound which has been termed *humulol*, are amorphous. The complexity of the resinous material has also shown that the designations of *alpha*, *beta*, and *gamma* resins, as hitherto employed, are devoid of significance. Furthermore, such of the methods proposed for the valuation of hops as are based on the titration of extracts obtained by means of light petroleum and similar solvents are regarded as of very doubtful utility. It is apparent that the substances actually determined by this means would consist to a large extent of the ordinary fatty acids, and not of the bitter principles of hops, as has been presumed.

Another paper, by Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, on

THE NITROGENOUS CONSTITUENTS OF HOPS,

was then read prior to discussing the two researches on hops. Four methods of extraction were used, each of these extracts being first treated with basic lead acetate and afterwards precipitated with phosphotungstic acid. The first extraction was made with water, and histidine was precipitated with ammoniacal silver nitrate from the solution deprived of tannin, colouring-matter, and proteins. From the filtrate, choline, betaine, and a possible third base were obtained. From the phosphotungstic-acid precipitate asparagine was isolated and identified. From the second extraction, made with the addition of lime, the amino-acid precipitate contained adenine, hypoxanthine, and asparagine, and probably another amino-acid. The third extraction was made with ammoniacal amyl alcohol, and the bases transferred to hydrochloric acid solution before precipitating with phosphotungstic acid. Besides choline and betaine, a small quantity of a definitely alkaloidal substance was obtained. The fourth method was designed to obviate hydrolysis, the hops being treated with a mixture of alcohol and acetic acid, and this extracted with immiscible solvents. Hypoxanthine was the only substance found in quantity. The choline extract, which probably contained other bases, is under investigation, as also an aqueous extract of the residue for nitrogenous substances and polypeptides. Potassium nitrate and wax were found in the course of the investigation.

Mr. Chapman apologised for the incomplete state of the paper, which, in view of Dr. Power's communication, he brought forward in justice to himself. Considerable discussion ensued.

The last paper, by Dr. T. M. Lowry and Mr. T. W. Dickson, related to anomalous rotatory dispersion,

showing that the anomalous curve for ethyl tartrate is the sum of two opposite hyperbolas. Prior to this communication, the President announced that Professor Dmetri Petrovitch Konovaloff, of St. Petersburg, and Professor Alfred Werner, of Zürich, had been elected honorary and foreign members of the Society.

OPTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

By a Chemist-Optician.

These notes are in most cases supplementary to the information given in "The Chemist-Optician" ("C. & D." Office, 4s.), which is a treatise specially written for Chemists.

School-children's Eyesight.

A COMMITTEE of the British Association has been considering the question of the influence of the use of books on the eyesight of very young children. The main feature is that the Oculist Sub-committee expresses the opinion that from the hygienic point of view it would be better to postpone the use of books in schools until the child is seven years old.

Astigmatic Clips.

THERE is a little difficulty which often crops up in fitting astigmatic clips, and it is a difficulty concerning price. A customer has a P.D. of 67 mm., and a thin bridge to the nose. It is desirable, perhaps, not to use a lens larger than 00. It will be apparent that the P.D. will be about 58 mm. unless extension pieces are fitted, and the fitting of extension pieces will cost about half as much as a complete gold-filled clip. It seems unreasonable to add between 40 and 50 per cent. to the cost of a frame for such a slight alteration, but it has been pointed out to me that four gold solders are necessary, and that when considered from this point of view the price is reasonable enough. This is quite true, but it must be borne in mind that the mere act of soldering a gold-filled frame spoils it. The thin gold coat is destroyed, and the base metal is exposed, which, on wearing, blackens—a serious defect from the cosmetic standpoint. But the situation has a graver aspect. The wearer naturally considers that the frame is of poor quality, and one cannot reasonably fall back on the guarantee under such circumstances. These astigmatic clips with extension pieces ought to be stock articles. It is possible that they may be, but I have not met with them so far. Another defect common to astigmatic clips is a slackness in the collets, which gives a lack of rigidity to the whole clip laterally, very pronounced when a large eye is used. The astigmatic clip is a very popular one, notwithstanding its ugly appearance, and it is unwise to recommend any other form of clip to one accustomed to it. There is no doubt that it is a comfortable clip, and its disabilities lie mainly in its non-folding properties, and to the fact that it is not readily put on with one hand, although some are expert enough to do so. Judging by the number of English ladies who wear them, and actually think them becoming, ugly is a relative term. No one could imagine an American lady wearing an astigmatic clip; with her the preference is for the elegant rimless.

Finger-grip Clips.

THIS FORM OF CLIP owes its popularity to the fact that it can be put on with one hand, and, if properly fitted, fits firmly upon the nose without undue pressure. It is also elegant in appearance, and admirably adapted for rimless goods. The advantage of being able to put on pince-nez with one hand is evident, but these finger-grips possess disadvantages of their own. There are some people, especially ladies, who cannot get on with them at all; they do not seem to possess the requisite delicacy of touch which these glasses require to place them in position. The special occasions when one requires to put glasses on with one hand, such as to consult a time-table on a railway station, naturally find a lady in gloves, and the result is an exasperating fumble. They are really more suitable for constant wear than for occasional use, and a certain discretion is required in recommending them, lest one should offend a sensitive customer.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Register of Fellows, Associates, and Students of the Institute of Chemistry, issued this month, contains the names and addresses of 1,181 Fellows, 257 Associates, and 347 students.

The Greenwich Borough Council has appointed Mr. G. W. Vickery, dispenser at the Greenwich Provident Dispensary, as dispenser for the tuberculosis dispensary at a salary of 80*l.* a year, with rooms, fuel, light, etc.

The ballot taken by the Wimbledon Town Council regarding fixing Wednesday as the half-day holiday for chemists, etc., showed fifteen in favour and three against, while five refused to vote. No further steps are to be taken, as the necessary two-thirds majority required by the Shops Act, 1912, was not obtained.

The Brighouse Town Council has submitted to the Home Office for confirmation a closing order under the Shops Act, 1912, in respect of chemists' and photographic dealers' shops with the following hours: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, 8 p.m.; Fridays, 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 p.m.; and Tuesday (weekly half-holiday), 1 p.m.

In searching a passenger arriving at Parkeston Quay, Harwich, from a Continental steamer, a Customs officer discovered strapped to his back and chest specially made bags containing 16 lb. of saccharin. On June 11 the man was fined 40*l.*, and costs, on a charge of attempted smuggling. The treble value and duty amounted to 58*l.*

Store-prices.

The new list of the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., extends to 1,632 pages. Of these fifty are devoted to the drug-department, and are noteworthy from the increasing prominence given to C.S.S.A. articles, which are allotted six illustrated pages and distinguished throughout the list of drugs and proprietary articles with black type.

The Historical Medical Museum.

The Historical Medical Museum, which will be formally opened on June 24 at 54a Wigmore Street, London, W., has been officially recognised as part of the Section of History of Medicine of the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine. The Museum is the outcome of many years of effort and organisation on the part of Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Royal Society.

The second conversazione of the season was held in the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W. There were, as usual, many scientific exhibits, most of which were shown at the last conversazione. Among the newer exhibits was Paulsen's telegraphon, which Professor Silvanus P. Thompson explained. The telegraphon records magnetically on a tungsten-steel wire speech or sound transmitted by telephone and reproduces it. The wire runs rapidly between the poles of a small electro-magnet in the receiving circuit of the telephone, and this electro-magnet impresses the corresponding vibrations on the wire by magnetising it in an immense series of minute local spots. The record is invisible and is reproduced by a corresponding process. Mr. C. R. Darling showed experiments with liquid drops and skins. Dr. E. C. Pickering, of Harvard College Observatory, showed diagrammatically the result of experiments to determine the degree of colour-blindness of eminent astronomers. This was done by grouping their estimates of the light of the stars according to their colour, as shown by the class of spectrum. The earliest estimates—those of Ptolemy and Süfi—show results agreeing closely with those of recent times. Peirce shows a marked sensitiveness to the red and Seidel to the blue rays. Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie showed some wonderful Egyptian jewellery of the period 3400 B.C. The soldering is invisible, and Professor Petrie informed our representative that even in 5000 B.C. the art of soldering had reached a high state of perfection.

The London Ambulance.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia has now presented to the Hampstead General Hospital the motor-ambulance which he offered on the occasion of a recent dinner, and this was delivered on Tuesday. The circumstance is interesting, because of the fact that this is the first vehicle of the kind which has been added to the London service since the Act was passed following upon the recommendations of the Committee which considered the whole question under the chairmanship of Sir William Collins, M.D. The cost of the new ambulance is 500*l.*, and the London County Council are making an annual contribution towards the up-keep in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee.

Birmingham Notes.

Owing to the strikes in the district trade has had a strong set-back, and owing to slackness many pharmacists are taking their holidays much earlier than usual. In consequence there is a great dearth of *locum tenens*.

At Mr. C. Thompson's branch shop in King's Heath there is a very interesting form of window-decoration in the shape of festoons of tooth-brushes, which, viewed from the road, have quite a unique appearance, and have attracted the public well.

The City of Birmingham Council, under the Shops Act, 1912, have issued a notice to the traders of King's Heath that they propose to make a closing order for, among others, chemists (in respect of the sale of goods other than those mentioned in the third schedule to the Act) on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays at 8 p.m.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Liverpool analyst (Mr. W. H. Roberts, M.Sc., F.I.C.) certified as unadulterated all the twenty-one drug-samples taken last quarter.

In Bethnal Green recently seven samples of camphorated oil, five each of crushed linseed and glycerin, and one of malt and cod-liver oil were examined. Of these, four camphorated oil and four glycerin samples were reported against.

Mr. T. S. Haines, A.I.C., 73 Kennington Avenue, Bristol, has been appointed assistant to the public analyst at Southwark at a commencing salary of 130*l.* per annum, rising by annual increments of 10*l.* to a maximum salary of 180*l.*

The Sheffield city analyst (Mr. G. E. Scott Smith) reports examining during the past month three-samples each of pepper and compound liquorice-powder and two each of camphorated oil and sweet spirit of nitre. Only one sample (sweet spirit of nitre) was adulterated.

Mr. Edward Russell, B.Sc., F.I.C., public analyst for the city of Bristol, reports having examined three samples of sulphur ointment, two of boric ointment, one of castor oil, and two of olive oil, submitted for analysis during the past quarter. All proved to be genuine.

Poison-licences.

The Lancaster Town Council has renewed six poison-licences.

J. Young & Co., Lower Road, Chorleywood, near Watford, have applied to the Herts County Council for a poison-licence.

The Winchester City Council has granted poison-licences to Kate Frampton, 7 Parchment Street, and Ernest Forder, Kingsgate Nurseries, in that city.

The Hove Town Council has renewed the licences of Mr. Henry Balchin, and of Walter Ernest Brooker and Frederick Walter Adames, both in the employ of Henry Balchin, of the firm of W. Balchin & Sons.

The Wimbledon Town Council has granted poison-licences to the following: William Bolitho (in the employ of D. S. Thomson & Sons, The Nurseries, Woodside, Wimbledon); Arthur George Falkner (trading as H. Poulter, 9 The Broadway); and Leonard William Falkner (in the employ of Arthur George Falkner). In connection with the last two applications a letter of protest was received from Mr. F. T. Bowen, Hon. Secretary to the Wimbledon

Pharmacists' Association, on the ground that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of poisonous substances were already satisfied, there being five qualified chemists, as well as a licensed vendor for the sale of poisonous substances for horticultural purposes, in the immediate vicinity. As the licences granted to Edward Curry Purnell (formerly in the employ of D. S. Thomson & Sons, of The Nurseries, Woodside) and to J. H. Bentley and Mrs. Rose A. Bentley have not been taken up, same are to be cancelled.

Contracts.

Blackburn Union.—C. A. Critchley & Co., chemists, Blackburn, for the supply of drugs and dressings to the Infirmary Committee.

Dartford Urban District Council.—Adcocks for an annual supply of soluble purifier at 7½*d.* per gal.; the United Alkali Co., Ltd., for the year's chloride of lime at 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Canterbury.—The City Council has appointed Mr. R. Crofts as Corporation chemist for the ensuing six months. —The Council's Sanitary Committee has accepted the tender of Mr. A. Lander, Ph.C., for the year's supply of drugs required by the committee.

Camberwell Guardians.—C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., for drugs amounting to 991*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* net. The lowest tender was that of Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., whose net price was 900*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, but they would not agree to deliver according to the Board's instruction. They submitted an amended tender to cover the latter, the price being 933*l.* The Apothecaries' Society got the contract for carbolic acid and certain tinctures, and Robinson & Son, Ltd., and S. Maw, Son & Sons for dressings.

Portslade (Sussex).—At the meeting of the Urban Council on June 10, when the tender of the Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants was accepted, a letter was read from the manager of the Southern Cross Drug Stores stating that it is unfair to ask local tradesmen to tender for Sanitas Soldis in competition with the actual manufacturers. Mr. E. J. Young pointed out that the price quoted by the Sanitas Co. was the same as that at which tradesmen were supplied. He considered that sort of thing to be unfair to the local tradesmen who also tendered.

From Various Courts.

At the Guildhall Police Court on June 10, Mr. Alderman Hanson ordered a week's adjournment of a case in which Rudolph Blitz (61), professor of chemistry, of the White House, Snaresbrook, London, E., was charged with libelling Mr. Bertram Abel Smith, a director of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd. The nature of the alleged libel was not stated. Accused was released on bail in two sureties of 100*l.* each.

The Cardiff Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. T. W. Lewis) had before him on June 5 the case in which Ernest George Watts (33), chemist, Pearl Street, Cardiff, was charged with attempting to perform an illegal operation (*C. & D.*, June 7, index folio 853). Mr. Lewis Morgan, who prosecuted, asked for a remand, as his principal witness was unable to attend. The Stipendiary said there were surely other witnesses Mr. Morgan could call. After consulting the Clerk to the Court, the Stipendiary said he understood communications were being exchanged with the Director of Public Prosecutions, and that made a difference. Ultimately the case was adjourned till June 13, bail being withheld.

At Lambeth Police Court on June 10, Julius Arnold (51), chemists' traveller, Bavent Road, Camberwell, was charged by his wife, Charlotte Maud Arnold, with living wholly or in part upon her improper earnings. Prosecutrix declared that she had taken men to their flat with prisoner's knowledge. Accused stated that his wife was the predominant partner and that he had no control over her. He had to wink at these things, but had never received one ha'porth of benefit. He gave her the whole of his money, over 4*l.* a week, except perhaps 10*s.* a week for his personal expenses. Accused admitted assaulting a man named Repper, whom he found in his house, and was remanded on his own bail in 100*l.*

At the Mansion House Police Court on June 5, Henry Thomas Shepherd (40), of 25 Frithville Gardens, Shepherd's Bush, was charged, on remand, with embezzling 2*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, money received by him on behalf of his employers, Messrs. Thos. Christy & Co., wholesale druggists, Old Swan Lane, London, E.C. Mr. Turner, who prosecuted, stated that accused was town traveller to Messrs. Christy at a salary of 3*l.* per week, out-of-pocket expenses, and 2½ per cent. commission. It was his duty to get orders and collect accounts, and he should pay in all moneys at the end of the week in which he collected the accounts. The receipt produced for 2*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* was in his handwriting, but he had never accounted for any part of such sum. Five weeks ago he left without notice, and on statements of accounts being sent out it was found that his defalcations amounted to something like 20*l.* The firm wished him to be leniently dealt with; betting appeared to be the cause of his downfall. Mr. Gilbert Christy having given evidence, accused pleaded guilty. Prisoner said he was very sorry for what had occurred, and only asked for another chance in life. The Lord Mayor sentenced him to a month in the Second Division.

At the inquiry into the death of Mrs. Florence Edith Maud Arbuckle, who was found dead in bed, it was stated that a tube containing tablets of morphine sulphate and an unopened bottle of sleeping-draught were found in her room. Mr. Henry C. Edwards, chemist, 17 Queen's Road, Hastings, said he knew the deceased as a customer well. He had supplied her husband with harmless sleeping-draughts, containing bromide of potassium, for her at different times. He could not offer any suggestion as to how the deceased obtained morphine. He had never had on his premises tablets of the strength of those which had been contained in the tube, and he would never have supplied them to anyone but a medical man. The bottle with the sleeping-draught produced was just as it left him, and was full. Asked if he could offer any suggestion as to how the morphine could have been obtained, witness said he could not understand it at all. A police-officer said that inquiries had been made throughout the borough. Mr. Edwards said he could not conceive of any chemist supplying any ordinary customer with morphine of that strength. Replying to a juror, the Deputy-Coroner said the tube was quite empty. When full it would have contained the equivalent of 18 to 20 grains of morphine. They were tablets such as were used for injection. No syringe had been found. The Deputy-Coroner added that he had called Mr. Edwards there because it had gone forth in London papers that the poor lady had died from a sleeping-draught. Of course, the sleeping-draught had nothing to do with it at all. The inquest was adjourned for purposes of analysis.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

At the annual meeting of the Londonderry County Council on June 7, Mr. J. E. O'Neill, J.P., druggist, Maghera, was re-elected Vice-Chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. Thomas Keawell, Ph.C., proprietor of the Harold's Cross Pharmacy, Dublin, has been appointed dispenser to the Rathmines No. 2 District of the South City Union. The appointment does not interfere with his ordinary business.

Attention is directed to an advertisement appearing in the Coloured Supplement of a vacancy in the Irish Board of Examiners. Dr. Brontë, the present Chemistry Examiner, will, on conducting the July examination, complete five years of continuous service, and must therefore, according to the rules, retire. His successor is to be appointed at the July Council meeting.

Messrs. B. Clarke & Co., wholesale chemists and surgical-instrument makers, Belfast, have instituted pro-

ceedings against Dr. Maitland, formerly a medical officer in co. Down, and now of the Fiji Islands, to recover 20*l.* due for medicines and surgical appliances. On the application of the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Dodd has granted an order for leave to issue the writ out of jurisdiction, the writ to be served by registered letter on the proper official in the Colonial Office who would forward it to him.

The Dublin Industrial Development Association has written to the Kilmacthomas Union with reference to the acceptance of Messrs. Sumner's tender for drugs and surgical appliances, and pointing out that by a decision of the King's Bench, public bodies may give "reasonable" preference to goods of Irish manufacture on the grounds of "convenience and the saving of time." The Guardians have sent a reply that in the case of drugs and kindred requirements the decision referred to does not apply, it being applicable only to textiles.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. William Spence Culbert, chemist and druggist, 39 Stirling Street, Airdrie, is opening a branch pharmacy at 47 South Bridge Street, Airdrie.

Mr. W. M. Manson, chemist and druggist, 396 Morningside Road, has taken over the pharmacy of Mr. Neilson Brown, 123 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh.

In his report as chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society, Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., F.I.C., states that from January 8, when he assumed office, to May 26, he examined thirty-two fertilisers, sixteen feeding-stuffs, four waters, and several miscellaneous samples. Among the last-named were (1) a horse-condiment, which consisted of linseed, anise, starch, and turmeric; (2) a rat-poison, which was found to contain 1.18 per cent. of phosphorus mixed with bran and fat; and (3) a sample of a "cure" for braxy, wire-worm, and scour, which was found to contain about 10 per cent. of copper sulphate and 3 per cent. of iron sulphate. Other substances were present in small proportion, and the whole was made up with salt.

Shops Act.

Chemists in Methil, Fife, are in difficulty about the effect of an order for the weekly half-holiday, and applied to the Town Council last week for advice. It transpired that they had asked for such an order, but it had not been formally applied for, and after a discussion of nearly half an hour the Provost applied the closure, the deputa- tion being instructed to formally apply for the order.

The Town Clerk of Dundee has advertised that the closing order and half-holiday orders under the Shops Act, 1912, have now been adjusted and approved of (so far as necessary) by his Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, and as adjusted and approved are now in force. Copies of the order are supplied on application. It is a neat booklet of ten pages in a cloth cover. It fixes the hours for "Pharmacists, Chemists, and Druggists" as 8.30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; 1 p.m. Wednesdays; and 10 p.m. Saturdays. Article 3 of the Order says:

Where any trade or business other than the retail trade or business of a . . . Pharmacist, Chemist, and Druggist is carried on in any Shop to which this Order applies, such Shop may be kept open after the closing hour mentioned in Article 2 of this Order for the purpose of the first-mentioned trade or business alone, provided that (a) after the said closing hour there shall be exhibited in some conspicuous places on the exterior and in the interior of such Shops notices, in letters of the size of not less than two inches, containing the following words: "Shops Act, 1912. This Shop is closed for to-day, except for the sale by retail of . . ."; (b) so far as reasonably practicable, no goods in connection with the trade or business for which a Shop is required to be closed shall be exhibited either inside or outside the Shop.

A point of special interest is that the half-holiday notice is applied to shops kept open after the evening closing

hours for the sale of medicines, etc. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's card notice meets the requirement of the order.

North British Branch.

A meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society residing in Scotland will be held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 20, at 11 A.M., to elect seventeen members of the Executive. On the afternoon of the same day a General Conference of representatives of local Associations and pharmaceutical committees and persons, firms, and bodies corporate carrying on business as chemists and druggists will be held at 36 York Place, at 2.30 P.M. to consider matters relating to local organisation and federation, or arising under the National Insurance Act.

The following twenty-six persons have been nominated for election as members of the Executive of the Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society:

Brindle, Edward, 190 Morrison Street, Edinburgh.
Clark, Alexander John, 94 Morningside Road, Edinburgh.
Cowie, William Beverly, 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh.
Currie, Archibald, 102 Ferry Road, Leith.
Doig, William, 9 High Street, Dundee.
Drummond, Robert Gordon, 95 High Street, Falkirk.
Dryerre, Henry, 21 High Street, Bonnyrigg.
Ferguson, William Cross, Motherwell.
Fisher, John Hutchison, 80 High Street, Dunfermline.
Forret, John Alexander, 26 Brougham Place, Edinburgh.
Giles, William, 123 Crown Street, Aberdeen.
Gilmour, James Pinkerton, 312 Cathcart Road, Glasgow.
Glass, William Stephen, 193 Morningside Road, Edinburgh.
Jack, James, 102 High Street, Arbroath.
Lawrence, Samuel, 101 George Street, Oban.
Lennox, James, 6 Queen Margaret Place, Glasgow.
Mackenzie, Thomas, 1 High Street, Inverness.
McMillan, Anthony, 623 New City Road, Glasgow.
McMurray, Peter Buchanan, Helensburgh.
Nesbit, James, 236 High Street, Portobello.
Robertson, Robert, 55 Moodie Street, Dunfermline.
Robin, Hugh Millar, 16 Leven Street, Edinburgh.
Rowland, George H. C., 7 Castle Street, Edinburgh.
Storrar, David, 228 High Street, Kirkcaldy.
Sutherland, John William, 127 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
Wilson, William Potter, 36 High Street, Haddington.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE "FATHER" OF THE PARIS DRUG-TRADE.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Wholesale Druggists' Association a letter was read from M. Robert Cruet resigning his membership. He had, he explained, transferred his drug-business to Darrasse Frères, Rue Pavée, and intended in future to devote himself exclusively to his pharmaceutical proprietaries. The President of the Association, expressing his regret at this decision, remarked that M. Cruet senior is the head of one of the oldest firms in the Paris drug-trade, and he believes he is the oldest living druggist in Paris. He had been one of the leading founders of the Association, and was its first Secretary.

SALE OF POISONS.—The French Home Secretary intends to modify somewhat the existing strict regulations in force here (which date from 1895) concerning the preparation, sale, and distribution of therapeutic serums. He proposes to allow physicians a certain latitude in treatments by serums and similar products when used for experimenting on patients regarding their efficacy and innocuity, on the condition that treatments in such connections are made free of charge and the physicians remain responsible for the results. They will require to obtain a proper authorisation before such serums can pass into current use. This modification is the result of the prosecution of a doctor two years ago for using a serum of his own preparation without having secured the permit which the present regulations require.

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC.—A recent arrest illustrates the slow but patient effort of the police to put down the illicit drug traffic. One Saturday night, a week or two ago, a group gathered in a Parisian bar were discussing (in the eloquent fashion characteristic of such establish-

ments as night wears on) the morphine question. The difficulty of procuring the drug being insisted on by one disputant, his interlocutor, shrugging his shoulders, loudly declared "he had enough in his room to kill a regiment." He little suspected that two of his attentive auditors were detectives. When he started for home, they diligently "tracked" him, and noticed him hand a small blue packet to a woman *en route*, for which she paid. The detectives then arrested him. At the police station he declared his name to be Maurice Montpied, occupying a room in the Rue de Buci, and employed as assistant at the Pharmacie du Vingtième Siècle, Boulevard de Rochechouart. The little bedroom he occupied in the Quartier Latin was searched, and three cases found full of pharmaceuticals, perfumery, etc. Some 10 oz. of cocaine and 6 oz. of morphine, syringes, etc., were also seized and carried to the police station. Montpied admitted having robbed his past and present employers of these articles. He had served in M. Canonne's pharmacy in the Rue Réaumur before he was engaged by M. Perrier. The poisons he pretended he had obtained from two of M. Canonne's assistants; but this they denied, and a search in their rooms proving fruitless, their innocence seems manifest. He has since declared that a stranger in the street suggested to him to sell poisons, and brought him supplies on several occasions. This "stranger" is now "wanted" by the police. The painful part of the story is that Montpied belongs to a most respectable family, and has hitherto borne a high reputation both for honesty and professional ability. All who know him are surprised at the disclosure of his offence.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.—The Dominion Glass Co., Ltd., has been formed to take over the business of C. Meredith & Co., Ltd., who are well-known manufacturers of druggists' glassware. Two other companies are included in the company.

LACROIX HOUSE, an historic Montreal building, erected in 1686 and occupied as a drug-mill by the National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., is in danger of destruction for the purpose of street improvements. An attempt is being made to influence public opinion to prevent the threatened demolition.

COCAINE SALE.—In the Recorder's Court, Montreal, Mr. L. Achille Roy, who was arrested for supplying cocaine without a prescription, was only allowed out on bail after depositing \$1,000 as a guarantee for his appearance for trial. He is stated to have sold an ounce package, which was paid for by the purchaser with marked money. The police have had defendant's premises under observation for some time. Roy pleaded guilty, and was subsequently fined \$200 and costs, being also required to furnish a bond of \$500 to keep the peace for twelve months.

INLAND REVENUE BULLETINS.—Among the reports recently issued from the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, are the following: No. 250 deals with ground white pepper: 215 samples were examined; fifty-three were returned as adulterated and five as doubtful. The Chief Analyst adds that "both white and black pepper continue to be among the most extensively adulterated foodstuffs on the market."—No. 251 refers to ground cinnamon and cassia, for which no standards exist. The samples of cinnamon (138) and cassia (112) were examined for the presence of matters foreign to cinnamon or cassia, and the Chief Analyst reports twelve adulterated, fourteen doubtful, and twenty-two with abnormal ash (U.S. standard, 6 per cent. of total ash). Steps are to be taken to establish in Canada standards for these spices, particularly as regards ash-content.—No. 256 deals with thirty-six samples of olive oil, two being declared adulterated as containing cottonseed oil. The standards for edible vegetable oils which came into effect in Canada are recited in this bulletin.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business there.

The Commonwealth.

A.P.H.C.—Dr. Sidney Plowman has been suggested by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia as Scientific Secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, in place of Mr. R. C. Cowley, F.C.S., who has resigned.

USE OF S.V.M.—The Customs Department has issued a new Order relating to bay rum, dry shampoo, etc. By G.O. 1310 bay rum, dry shampoo, brilliantine, and hair-washes generally are not regarded as liniments, and the use of methylated spirits in the preparation thereof cannot be allowed. But by Order issued on April 17 the word bay rum is omitted from this Order, thus permitting the use of methylated spirits in its manufacture. By Order 1643 of the same date, where liniments or veterinary medicines made in Australia contain methylated spirits, the containers must be marked in accordance with Statutory Rules, 1910, No. 37.

Tasmania.

OSMIRIDIUM.—A specimen of osmiridium weighing 2 oz. was discovered by Mr. J. Sweeney in the Pieman Country on the West Coast, near Wareitah. Another specimen, weighing 9 dwt., was recently found at Bald Hills.

MR. H. T. GOULD, who has been officially connected with the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Hobart Chemists' Association which preceded it, for thirty-one years, has sent in his resignation. He will still continue to be a member of the Pharmacy Board.

Victoria.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY has granted to Mr. Shillinglaw, the retiring Secretary, a pension of 12l. 10s. a month for six months, after which the Council will reconsider the matter. Mr. C. L. Butchers has been appointed Secretary and Editor of the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," which the Society has purchased.

PHARMACY BOARD.—At the meeting of the Pharmacy Board on April 19 the President said that the Government intended introducing an Anti-narcotic Bill, restricting the sale of morphine, cocaine, veronal, etc., to a doctor's order. He thought that this was a matter with which the Board is competent to deal by regulation under the Poisons Act. Certainly veronal, sulphonal, and other similar hypnotics should be placed in Part 2 of the schedule. Mr. Fleay said that he thought that antifebrin should be added to the schedule. Mr. Bailey said that the old Board had decided to add phosphorus and its preparations (excepting matches). Mr. Buckhurst pointed out that the Board should lead in matters of this kind, and not wait until it is compelled to take action. There are good reasons why these articles should be proclaimed poisons. He moved that a regulation be prepared advising the Governor-in-Council to proclaim the following articles poisons—namely, phosphorus and its preparations (excepting matches); sulphonal and its homologues, whether described as trional, tetronal, or any other trade name, mark, or designation; diethyl barbituric acid and other alkyl, aryl, or other metallic derivatives of barbituric acid, whether described as veronal, proponal, medinal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation; and poisonous urethanes and ureides; and that a committee consisting of the President, Mr. Bailey, and the Acting Registrar be appointed to draft a regulation dealing with the sale of hypnotic drugs for submission to the Government, and also to inquire into the desirability (or otherwise) of including antifebrin in the above proclamation, and, if thought desirable, to add it to the other articles enumerated in the resolution.

Western Australia.

MR. EDWARD MAYHEW, who has held the position of Registrar to the Pharmaceutical Society for twenty-one

years, has retired. After the annual meeting of the Society, on March 21, Mr. Mayhew received a presentation of a purse of sovereigns.

HEALTH ACT REGULATIONS.—It has been stated by the Minister of Health that thirty-six formulæ of proprietary medicines have been deposited with his department in accordance with the regulations which exempt the owners of these remedies from placing the formulæ upon the labels. It appears, however, that the whole of the formulæ lodged were deposited by one firm. The effect of the regulations will doubtless be to create a boom in locally made proprietary medicines and extend the practice of self-medication.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

SIERRA LEONE SPIRIT DUTIES.—The Colonial Office have issued a notice stating that the scale of Customs duties in force on spirits imported into Sierra Leone is now the same as reported in the *C. & D.*, April 5, index folio 537.

HYGIENIC CONGRESS AT ANTWERP.—An International Congress of Hygiene is to be held at Antwerp from August 31 to September 7, 1913. A copy of a pamphlet (in English) giving particulars of the exhibition may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHARMACY.—At the Congress to be held at The Hague from September 17 to 21, the following Governments will send official delegates: Belgium, Mr. W. Dulière, Inspecteur en chef des pharmacies, and Mr. de Myttenaere, Inspecteur des pharmacies; Denmark, Mr. H. J. Möller, apotheker, Copenhagen; France, Dr. Richaud, agrégé à la faculté de médecine de Paris; Great Britain, Mr. Edmund White, President of the Pharmaceutical Society; Luxemburg, Mr. H. Gusem-burger; Mexico, Dr. Miguel Zuniga Azcarate; Norway, Mr. J. A. Brendel, Christiana, President of the "Noorsche apothekers Vereeniging"; Guatemala, Mr. L. Weinthal, Consul of Guatemala, and Persia, Mr. Douwes Dekker, Consul of Persia, both at Rotterdam; Russia, Mr. Stanislas Pribijitek, membre de l'académie et du conseil supérieur de médecine; and Switzerland, Professor Dr. A. Tschirch, Director of the Pharmaceutical Institut, Bern. The Dutch Government has delegated for the Department of Interior, Mr. L. M. Q. van Ledden Hulsebosch; for the Department of War, Mr. J. van Riel, luit. kolonel Dirigeerend militair apotheker; for the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Messrs. P. van Hoek, directeur generaal van Landbouw, and J. C. A. Everwijn, referendaris van de afdeling Handel; and for the Department of Colonies Mr. P. Eijken, militair apotheker bij het Indisch Leger. More than 500 members have already sent their application for membership, about 300 being from the Netherlands, 52 East Indies, 41 Belgium, 36 France, 12 Germany, 8 Great Britain, 8 Italy, 9 South America, 5 the United States of America, and other applications have been received from Russia, Austria, Finland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and Norway. A large number of reports and contributions have already been sent to the General Secretary, and will be printed next month. The Congress will be opened on September 17, but on the evening of September 16 there will be a reception, organised by the Ned. Mij. t. bev. der Pharmacie. On the evening of September 17 the members will be received by the municipal authorities of The Hague. On September 18 the sectional meetings will be held in the University of Leyden, where the municipal authorities will also receive the Congress, and where afternoon tea will be served in the Botanical Gardens. A visit will also be made to Rotterdam, and a steamer is reserved for the members of the Congress to visit the harbour works of this city.

THE ALL RED DIRECTORY has been issued by the Australian Association of British Manufacturers and their Representatives of Melbourne. Only the names of members of the Association are included in this publication, which it is considered will be of benefit to British trade in general by enabling purchasers to ascertain with the minimum of trouble where their requirements may be procured from British sources.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

No Shop Superintendent.—At the Bloomsbury County Court on June 4, Watson's Drug-stores, Ltd., were fined 5*l.*, and costs, under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, for keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons on premises in respect of which no return of a superintendent duly registered as a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist had been made.

Glasgow Dentist Sued.—Lord Ormisdale and a jury in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, heard evidence on June 6 in an action by Mrs. Jessie Wilson or McKerrell, 55 Cedar Street, Glasgow, against Mr. Aquila Waterhouse, registered dentist, 206 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, claiming 200*l.* damages from injuries alleged to be due to the manner in which one of her teeth was extracted by the defender's assistant in October last. The defender denied that he had been guilty of any breach of contract or negligence. After being absent about an hour and a half, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the defender.

Surnames as Trade-marks.—The Court of Appeal gave an important decision on June 11 in respect to the registration of surnames as trade-marks. Section 9 of the Trade-marks Act, 1905, provides that a registrable trade-mark must contain or consist of at least one of the essential particulars set forth, and Sub-section 5 states that "a name, signature, word or words . . . shall not, except by order of the Board of Trade or the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark." The word "Teofani" was registered under this provision for cigarettes by Teofani & Co., Ltd., and when A. Teofani sought to have it removed when the company moved for an injunction to restrain his use of the surname, Mr. Justice Warrington decided against him. This judgment has now been reversed on appeal, the effect being that the appellant is entitled to have tried his motion to rectify the register, he being an "aggrieved person."

Soapmaking Experiments.—In the City of London Court, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., on June 6, an action was brought by Mr. Albert Eade, traveller in the soap-trade, 25 Bourne Hall Road, Bushey, against Mr. Thomas S. Harris, soap-manufacturer, trading as Bell & Cross, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., to recover the sum of 78*l.*, being six months' salary, in lieu of notice. After the evidence, his Honour said the plaintiff's agreement must be held to be subject to the usual month's notice on either side in the event of either wishing to terminate it, and that applied to the period of six months itself as well as it would have done if the six months had been exceeded. Plaintiff's engagement had come to an end and no notice was given him. Defendant had never told the plaintiff that he complained of his so-called drunkenness. He did not believe the plaintiff voluntarily resigned his situation, as alleged, but that he was dismissed. As the defendant wanted to keep the plaintiff, the defendant must evidently have thought he could do his work. There was no justification for dismissing him. Judgment for the plaintiff for one month's salary (13*l.*), and costs.

"Paregoric" without Opium.—At Liverpool Police Court on June 6, before Mr. Chevalier and other Magistrates, Morris Mass, Netherfield Road North, was charged on two informations taken under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, at the instance of Mr. H. Moon, clerk to the Pharmaceutical Society, with unlawfully applying a false trade description to a certain liquid contained in a bottle labelled "Paregoric, Poison," the same not being in fact paregoric, and with having sold some of the liquid on April 15. Mr. W. Proctor, who appeared for the prosecutor, explained that the liquid lacked opium, one of the essential ingredients of paregoric. Defendant was not a registered chemist, and not being entitled to retail poisons had tried to get over his difficulty by leaving out the opium, yet calling the preparation "Poison." Mr. Thomas Tickle, F.I.C., Exeter, proved the analysis. In answer to Mr. Gorst (for the defence), he denied that there were two kinds of paregoric—one with opium and one without. Mr. Gorst said his client would plead guilty to a technical offence. He contended that there were two kinds of paregoric, and when people went into shops like the defendant's they expected paregoric without opium. In mitigation, he urged that Mass was a young man, and was just commencing business. On Mass pleading guilty the second charge was withdrawn, the Magistrates imposing a fine of 5*l.*, and costs, also allowing 7*l.* 7*s.* extra costs. Mr. Gorst protested against the costs, which, he said, had been piled up against his client. He asked for time in which to pay, and this was allowed, the defendant to pay a substantial sum within a month, with leave to apply again.

Employers' Trade Secrets.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court on June 9, Mr. Justice Astbury gave judgment in the case of the Amber Size and Chemical Co., Ltd., v. Gustav Menzel, where the plaintiffs claimed an injunction to restrain the defendant from using knowledge of the secret process of the manufacture of size gained while he was in their employment, or from disclosing that knowledge to any other person. It appeared that the defendant entered the plaintiffs' employment in 1906, and continued until August 1912, when he left. During his employment the defendant had assisted in the manufacture of amber size, and had had an opportunity of learning this secret process. In applying to a rival firm, he offered to place his knowledge of the manufacture of amber size at their disposal. For the defendant, it was argued that cases show that an employé must not use, to the detriment of his employer, a secret which he has acquired fraudulently or surreptitiously, but any knowledge he acquires in the ordinary way he may use. In all the cases where the employé has been restrained by injunction there has been a taking of something tangible, and not mere information. Mr. Justice Astbury found on the evidence that the plaintiffs had a secret process which the defendant had learned during his employment, which he knew to be secret, and of which he had made improper use. In his Lordship's opinion the Court would restrain an ex-servant from divulging trade secrets which had been communicated to him in confidence or under an agreement not to disclose them, or from using, to his late master's detriment, knowledge which he had surreptitiously obtained. He granted the injunction asked for.—An action is pending in the High Court of Justice, Edinburgh, respecting certain secret processes belonging to Messrs. T. & H. Smith, Ltd., which, it is alleged, Hector Mackenzie had taken copies of. He pleads not guilty, and his counsel objected, when the matter was before the Sheriff last week, to the relevancy of the indictment, which the Sheriff referred to the High Court Judges. The defender's wife is accused of having tried to dispose of copies to persons in Edinburgh and Leith.

Hertz Cases.—In the City of London Court on June 6, before Mr. Registrar Wild, Mr. Frankly Charles, trading as Clarkson & Co., 22 Philpot Lane, E.C., sued Hertz & Co., druggists, 9 Mincing Lane, for commission alleged to be due upon orders obtained by him. After some evidence, and as Mr. Hertz was serving as a juror in another court, the case was adjourned until Tuesday, June 10. The plaintiff's case was that he travelled for the defendants, and he was to be paid 1*l.* a week expenses, 12½ per cent. commission on orders, and half the difference between the prices he obtained and those appearing in the manufacturers' price-list. He now claimed for a balance of 12*s.* 3*d.*, commission due to him. After hearing Mr. Hertz and the plaintiff on Tuesday, the Registrar remarked: "The only question I have to decide now is whether the plaintiff is right that the 1*l.* a week was salary, or whether you are right, and that it was to go to credit commission. That is the difficulty I am in. The plaintiff has said he had written the defendant a letter after his first interview setting out the terms of the employment and asking you to reply. Is that so?" The Defendant: "He produced some sort of synopsis of the way he would like to work." The Registrar: "He says that is a draft of the letter of which he sent a copy to you." The Defendant: "No, he never sent such a copy." The Plaintiff: "It is word for word a copy of the letter, and the next day he told me he had received the letter and it was all right." The Registrar: "Have you given notice to produce it?" The Defendant: "Yesterday morning there was a notice left. I have it here." The Plaintiff: "I left a similar notice before the first hearing." The Registrar said he had to decide between the parties: one man said one thing, and the other said another. What he had to look at was that the defendant admitted the sum of 12*s.* 3*d.* was right. In the result his Honour said he thought the balance of evidence was in favour of the plaintiff. It was the defendant's fault if he had not reduced the contract into writing. Judgment for the plaintiff for 12*s.* 3*d.*—In the same Court and at the same time, Mr. Lewis A. Solomon, furnisher, 65 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., sued Hertz & Co., wholesale druggists, 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., for 4*l.* 18*s.* for work and labour done. Mr. Pumfrey appeared for the plaintiff. When the case was before the Court last week the defendant (Mr. Hertz) wrote to say that he had paid the 4*l.* 18*s.* into court, which included the costs, as the amount was 12*s.* overcharged, because the time charged for by the plaintiff was in excess of what was really done. He was then engaged on a Coroner's jury, and he asked to have the case adjourned. That was done, and when the case was again mentioned on Tuesday Mr. Hertz said he wanted to defend the action as the overcharge of 12*s.* Mr. Registrar Wild said he could not do that, as the defendant had paid the 4*l.* 18*s.* into court. He had brought

the plaintiff's solicitor to the court to ask for his costs. Mr. Hertz said his people had paid the money into court. The Registrar said he must make an order for the payment of 14s. for the plaintiff's solicitor's attendance on two occasions.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

ROSE'S LIME-JUICE.

In the Chancery Division on June 6 the action of *Rose & Co. v. Alexander Riddell* was mentioned to Mr. Justice Neville on a motion by the plaintiffs to restrain the defendant from selling any lime-juice in bottles and get-up similar to theirs. Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., for plaintiffs, stated that the defendant wanted an adjournment, and as he had only just received the evidence, he (counsel) could not oppose the motion standing over.—Mr. Kerly (for the defendants) said he could not give any undertaking meanwhile. The bottles complained of had been in use for over two years.—Mr. Buckmaster said he did not admit that, but he did not ask for an undertaking.—His Lordship ordered the motion to stand over for a week.

A RESTRICTIVE AGREEMENT.

Mr. Justice Sargant in the Chancery Division has delivered the following judgment in the action brought by Dr. Wm. Eastes, 62 Queen Anne Street, W., to restrain Dr. Russ, 25 Beaumont Street, W., from carrying on a pathological laboratory in breach of a restrictive covenant within a distance of ten miles from Queen Anne Street. The hearing of the action was reported in the *C. & D.*, March 22, index folio 443. In dismissing the action his Lordship said that

both gentlemen are duly qualified medical practitioners, and are specially engaged in pathological and bacteriological work. The defendant entered plaintiff's service as assistant in January 1906, and remained with him until October last. Since then Dr. Russ had set up an establishment of a similar nature to plaintiff's in Beaumont Street, and dealt, among others, with persons who were clients of the plaintiff. It was not alleged that he in any way specially circularised those persons or made use of the special knowledge which he gained of the names of clients while in plaintiff's employment, but it was said that he had broken a term of his agreement "not to engage in similar work within a distance of ten miles from these laboratories either for himself or on behalf of any other institution of a like character under a penalty of 250*l.*" This included practically the whole of London. There were three defences—on the true construction of the clause in question the obligation was only to continue during the term of the employment; if that construction was wrong, the term in question was so ambiguously expressed and was so differently understood by plaintiff and defendant that there was either no consensus at all or not such a consensus as the Court would enforce by specific performance; and that the condition was void or unenforceable as being a condition in restraint of trade, more stringent, wider, and further reaching than was required for the reasonable protection of the plaintiff. On the whole facts his Lordship said he did not think the condition void as being unreasonable. It did not go beyond what is necessary for the reasonable protection of the plaintiff. A map put in showed the various places at which his clients resided, and a very large number of these were within the ten miles' radius. The defendant, he was satisfied, could not set up an establishment within that area without competing to a considerable extent with the plaintiff, having regard to the close relations into which he was brought with a good many of plaintiff's clients. It was, no doubt, a stringent thing that the defendant should be restrained for the whole of his life, but no case had been cited in which the mere fact that the period was for the length of the life of the defendant had been held sufficient to constitute unreasonable a covenant or agreement which was in other respects reasonable. In respect to the construction of the agreement, he came to a conclusion in favour of the defendant. It was noticeable, perhaps it was inevitable, that the obligations imposed upon the defendant (except the bond in question) were coextensive with the employment. The whole agreement was one to regulate the regulations of the plaintiff and the defendant. The words "the candidate selected will not engage in similar work within a distance of ten miles" appeared to his Lordship to be at least, fully satisfied by the imposition on the defendant of an obligation not to engage in similar work during the time he was employed by the plaintiff, and it

would be going to tend in favour of a restriction fettering the work of a man for the rest of his life rather than putting a reasonable construction on the document to hold that it was intended to preclude the defendant from engaging in any similar work at any future time during his life. It was urged by plaintiff that the engagement was a whole-time engagement, and that the defendant's time would necessarily be so fully occupied that he could not possibly have other time during which he could compete with the plaintiff, but the fact was that he did engage in private research for three to five hours a day. It was also urged that it would not conduce to the harmonious working of the laboratory if defendant entered into competitive work during the time of his employment. That, of course, was so, and defendant himself said it would not have been playing the game. On the whole, his Lordship thought that the true and the fair construction of the agreement was that the obligation was coextensive only with the period of the employment, and did not apply after its termination, and that there was such an ambiguity in the terms of this clause that the defendant might reasonably consider that the clause had that construction. He believed the defendant did think so. It was a case in which the Court could not, owing to this ambiguity, have ordered specific performance, even if it had come to the conclusion that the restriction applied after the employment. He was glad to be able to come to this conclusion, although he felt that the plaintiff suffered a hardship. On the other hand, it would be a perfectly monstrous thing that a man should be deprived from carrying on the principal work of his life for the whole of his life unless that obligation was put before him in definite and clear terms.

The action was dismissed, with costs.

Dentists Act.

"DENTAL CONSULTING ROOMS."

At Northampton on June 9, Alexander Crowe, junior, 301 Wellingborough Road, Northampton, was summoned at the instance of the British Dental Association for infringement of Section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1878, by using a description, "Crowe, dental consulting rooms"; also for using on the programmes and curtain at a local theatre the words "Reserved for Crowe & Watson, dentists." It transpired that the latter words were placed on the programme and curtain by the theatre company on their own initiative, and not at the request or suggestion of the defendant or his partner. Mr. H. W. Williams, who defended, contended that the defendant could not be held responsible for the action of the theatre company in describing him as a dentist. The Bench dismissed both cases.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Barnsley Borough Court on June 5, Catherine Moore, 103 Heelis Street, Barnsley, was fined 5*s.* and costs for selling camphorated oil which was certified to contain only 7 per cent. of camphor instead of 21 per cent. She stated that she had sold the oil as she received it from the makers, and the Bench advised her to insist upon getting a warranty with the oil in future.

At the Marylebone Police Court, before Mr. Plowden on June 6, Sidney Brealy, 45 Waverley Road, London, was summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling camphorated oil which contained 18 per cent. less than the proper amount of camphor prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia. The defendant urged that the oil was guaranteed to him by the makers, and said he sold it as he received it; but as he had not given legal notice of a warranty, witnesses were called, including Mr. A. W. Stokes, F.I.C., F.C.S., who certified that the sample contained 82.44 per cent. of olive oil and 17.56 per cent. of camphor instead of 78.55 per cent. of olive oil and 21.45 per cent. of camphor. The defendant produced the card on which the bottles of camphorated oil were supplied to him by the makers, and pointed out that the card bore the words:

"Camphorated oil. Guaranteed prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia."

"All goods bearing this trade-mark are packed by qualified chemists (by examination), and are guaranteed to be up to the standard required by law."

It was the A1 brand, he said, and came from Easternman & Co., Houndsditch, who had told him to go on with this case and had promised to see him afterwards.

Mr. Cook (the solicitor who appeared for the Paddington Borough Council) having intimated that if the present proceedings were dismissed he was instructed to apply the process against Messrs. Easternman for giving a false warranty, the Magistrate ordered an adjournment.

A second summons was heard against Mrs. Alice Frost, 85 Clarendon Street, Paddington, for selling camphorated oil containing 23 per cent. less than the proper amount of camphor. In this case, however, it was stated that due notice had been given by the defendant of a warranty, and the summons was accordingly dismissed. Process was then applied for against Messrs. Shirley Bros. for giving a false warranty, but Mr. Plowden replied that he had not heard of them, and they were not before him in any way.

Extract. Filicis Maris Liq.

In the City of London Court on June 5, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., 1 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., sought to recover from B. A. Smith & Co., 4 Church Row, Aldgate, E., 17l. 10s. for ext. filicis maris supplied.

Mr. W. Addiscott, who appeared for the plaintiffs, stated that in December last the defendants inquired of the plaintiffs at what price they could offer them extract. filicis maris, B.P., say for 1 cwt. in two deliveries of 56 lb. each, tins free (preferably 14-lb. tins), contents of filicin to be guaranteed to be above 24 per cent. Correspondence ensued and the extract was supplied. The defendants at last had to be sued, and the case was returnable on May 8. On May 7 the defendants paid 14l. into Court in full satisfaction of debt and costs, although the claim alone was 17l. 10s. The plaintiffs took judgment for the full amount, and subsequently the defendants applied for a new trial, which had been granted (see *C. & D. Supplement*, May 24).

Mr. Berk, director of the plaintiff company, said they agreed to supply the extract at 5s. per lb. Defendants said they would take 1 cwt., but that they could not do with extract which did not contain at least 23 per cent. filicin. They also asked for an analysis. Originally the defendants said that the goods were not up to quality.

Mr. J. Godfrey Martin (for defendants) said it was only the quality of the article which they were disputing. Plaintiffs, however, had also delivered the wrong quantity, there having been some in excess. Defendants said they were entitled to reject the goods, which they did; and, therefore, they were entitled to repudiate the contract.

The witness, continuing, said the order was completed on January 3; then the defendants wrote and said one of the 28-lb. tins was leaking, and that tin was replaced. In all 252 lb. was sent and 126 lb. returned. On January 23 defendants wrote and said that their buyers refused to accept the new tins (drums with lever-lid tops), also that their buyers wrote, "This is probably not genuine, or if genuine is of very poor quality. We cannot accept same." He wrote and asked defendants to let him have a sample, and said that the particular parcel had tested at over 24 per cent. of filicin. They could not understand why the defendants' friends refused the goods. Then he added in his letter that their own works confirmed that the filicin-content was over 26 per cent. On February 3 defendants said their buyers had furnished an analysis showing:

Specific gravity, .9985; refractive index, 1.4983; saponification number, 206.5; unsaponifiable matter, 6.08 per cent.; filicin, 20.4 per cent.

Defendants suggested that the matter should be referred to Mr. John C. Umney for analysis. On February 4 he wrote and said he had sent the sample to their chemist for testing. They went on and said:

"We do not, however, see anything in your buyers' test which confirms their statement that the article is not B.P. The only thing they have to complain of is that the filicin is not 23 per cent. which we guaranteed. We may mention, however, that all the figures quoted do not quite agree with ours, and would suggest that before referring the matter to Mr. Umney your friends should take another sample from the middle or near the bottom of the tin or after the tin has been turned upside down for a night, so as to make sure of getting a perfectly representative sample. If they are not then satisfied, we have no objection whatever to Mr. Umney's analysis."

On February 8 they wrote and told defendants:

"We have now got a report up from our chemist, who makes the filicin 21.25 per cent., whereas a check test from the same vessel from which this parcel was taken gives 26 per cent. filicin. This leads us to believe that the filicin contents are greater at the bottom than at the top of a package, and we are making tests with a view to settling this point, which is rather interesting."

On February 13 defendants said they would have to let their customers return the parcel, quality of which they challenged,

"as we can hardly ask them to accept an article even though, like the curate's egg, parts of it are excellent."

He wrote and said he had no option but to insist upon an independent analysis, by Mr. Umney if defendants liked, but that he claimed the right to be present at the sampling, so that a fair average sample might be taken. On February 21 defendants wrote and said another customer had challenged the quality, while the first buyer who complained was returning the extract "with thanks." Defendants therefore said they would reject the goods as not being in accordance with what they bought, asking them to replace by goods of satisfactory quality in usual tins. He wrote and told the defendants that he did not approve of their method of procedure, that he was quite convinced the article delivered was up to the mark, but giving defendants the option of being present when they drew samples on the return of the goods. Of course, they would have taken the goods back if they had not been up to sample. On March 17 they wrote to the defendants and said they had tested the goods and found:

"Firstly, a small sample from each tin drawn without mixing—i.e., from the top—tests 24.35 per cent. filicin; secondly, a sample drawn after well shaking and mixing tests 24.5 per cent. filicin."

Those tests roughly conformed to the result of their own investigations as to whether filicin-contents were higher at the top or bottom of a tin after allowing time for settling. On April 3, when defendants rejected the goods, or some of them, the market price had fallen 6d. per lb. Then defendants wrote and complained of "impertinent and ridiculous messages on the telephone," just because they had asked for their money.

Judge Lumley Smith: It seems so much easier to be disagreeable on the telephone than on paper. (Laughter.)

Mr. Addiscott: It is much cheaper.

Judge Lumley Smith: There is nothing in this. The question is whether there is sufficient breach of warranty or diminution in value to justify the defendants in knocking off some of the amount sued for.

Mr. Berk, in cross-examination, said he had known the defendants for many years. He could not reconcile the difference between 21 per cent. and 26 per cent. It had been usual, only very lately, to sell the extract under a guarantee on account of a lot of trouble which had arisen in connection with it. The defendants in turn would have to sell it under a similar guarantee.

Mr. Henry E. A. Legatt, B.Sc. (Lond.), said in December he tested the sample sent to him by the plaintiffs. He found the crude filicin was 24.5 per cent. His method was that of the Swiss Pharmacopoeia. [See *C. & D.*, November 18, 1911, index folio 749.]

Mr. Hammond, analytical chemist of twenty years' experience, said he took samples from the bulk at the defendants' wharf. The first was 24.35 per cent. from the top, and the other was 24.5 per cent. after shaking.

Mr. Martin, for the defence, urged that defendants were entitled to reject the goods by reason of their inferiority. The dispute ought to have been referred to arbitration according to the usages of the chemical trade. Defendants stipulated that there should be at least 23 per cent. of filicin, and there was not.

Mr. Henry Boyce, defendants' manager for many years, detailed the steps which he took in the matter, and said there is a good deal of fraud in the sale of the article in question; not that he imputed any to the plaintiffs, for he did not. But it had made buyers exceedingly careful, and they insisted on a specific guarantee not only that the article was according to B.P., but contained a definite amount of raw filicin. Their buyers as a rule insisted on the percentage being 24.

Judge Lumley Smith said the defendants had given themselves away by paying the 14*l.* into Court. They could bring a cross-action.

Witness: We do not believe in law enough for that. (Laughter.) All respectable firms refer their disputes to arbitration.

Judge Lumley Smith: A very good plan.

The witness went on and said the plaintiffs had known him for thirty years personally, and they had never been sued before. They had no disputes, and they met their friends fairly. Then plaintiffs said, "If you do not pay we will take out a summons."

Judge Lumley Smith: That is a very disagreeable thing to do. I am not going into the question of quality. All I have to decide is whether this 14 *lb.* was accepted with the rest or rejected within a reasonable time.

Mr. Boyce added that they paid the money into Court and wanted to raise the question of quantity and quality. They had made a mess of it, and they accepted the consequences.

Judge Lumley Smith was afraid they had. The excess was not objected to until very late in the correspondence. There must be judgment for the plaintiffs, he was afraid. It was still open to the defendants to bring an action for breach of warranty.

Mr. Boyce: We have seen too much law to have anything more to do with it.

Judge Lumley Smith smiled and said he was sorry that was the result of coming to his Court. Execution would be stayed for a fortnight, so that the defendants could bring another action if they thought fit.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

KINGSLEY, O. C., and JONES, W. B., Holborn and Carlton House, Kingsway, London, vendors of patent medicines, under the styles of Sargol Co. and International Laboratories.

MURPHY, H. A., and CUTHBERTSON, J. W., Watling Street Road, Fulwood, and Eldon Street, Preston, and at Ayresdon, Tulketh Road, Ashton-on-Ribble, and Water Lane, Preston, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Drs. Murphy & Cuthbertson.

PAUL, W., SMITH, P. B., and DANIEL, E., West Pier, St. Ives, mineral and aerated-water manufacturers, under the style of the St. Ives Mineral Water Co.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

JESSER, A. H., Salisbury House, London Wall, chemist.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Thompson, William Shout, 10 Crown Street, Halifax, and 5 Horton Placc, Bradshaw, near Halifax, Chemist.—Trustee: Mr. P. S. Booth, 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool. Dated, June 3; filed, June 4. Liabilities unsecured, 429*l.*; estimated net assets, 642*l.* The creditors include: D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. (14*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (4*l.*); Mason & Co. (5*l.*); Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., Hull (4*l.*); Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds (6*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (354*l.*).

Williams, Robert A., The Medical Hall, Queen's Square, Fermoy, co. Cork, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—Petition for arrangement, accompanied by the customary affidavit of assets and liabilities. Dated, June 3; filed, June 5. Secured or partly secured creditors' claims, 30*l.*; unsecured, 779*l.*; estimated net assets, 253*l.* Among the creditors are: Boileau & Boyd, Dublin (181*l.*); Hoyte & Co., Dublin (81*l.*); Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., London (43*l.* 15*s.*); Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Dublin (36*l.*); Cork Chemical and Drug Co. (30*l.*); Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham (15*l.*).

CHINA ROOT.—The exports from Kiukiang, China, during 1912 were 7,627 cwt., against 1,667 cwt. in 1911 and 2,260 cwt. in 1910.

The exports of galangal from Kiungchow during 1912 were 19,281 cwt., valued at 3,708*l.*, against 13,520 cwt., valued at 2,293*l.*, in 1911.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Herbert Goddard Dutton, 69 Oxford Street, Southampton, Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of creditors was held at the office of the Official Receiver, Southampton, on June 4, when it was decided to leave the matter in his hands.

Re J. E. Johnson-Johnson, late of the Crown Works, Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, Chemical Manufacturer.—An application for an order of discharge was made last week to Mr. Registrar Brougham at the London Bankruptcy Court on behalf of this bankrupt, who failed in December 1907. Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Official Receiver, reported that the unsecured liabilities amounted to 5,261*l.*; the assets had realised 466*l.*, but no dividend had been declared. The applicant was partner in a firm of chemical manufacturers at the Crown Works from 1833 till 1893, when the business was formed into a company, which went into liquidation in June 1903. The debtor purchased and continued the business until he filed his petition. He attributed his failure to want of capital, heavy business expenses, and immediately to the sudden stoppage of his credit. The discharge was suspended for two years.

Re Frederick George Robert Gibbs (known as the Woolston Drug-stores), 5 Victoria Road, Woolston, near Southampton, Drug-store Proprietor.—The receiving order herein was made on the debtor's own petition, and according to the accounts prepared the liabilities amount to 470*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the assets are estimated to produce 508*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, after deducting the claims of the preferential creditors, the estate discharging an apparent surplus of 38*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* The debtor started business in 1900 as a drug-store proprietor in the Market Place, Romsey, in partnership with another, with whom he was associated until March 1909. Neither of the partners put any capital into the business, and the initial expenses were paid out of moneys obtained upon the guarantee of friends. In 1907 the Romsey business was disposed of, and from that date down to March 1, 1909, when the partnership was terminated, the business was carried on at Nos. 5 and 47 Victoria Road, Woolston. The terms of the dissolution were that debtor should take over the business at 5 Victoria Road, and should pay the outgoing partner a sum of 300*l.*, the latter retaining the business at 47 Victoria Road and undertake to pay the liabilities. A sum of 180*l.* odd is scheduled as due to the partner in this connection. The debtor's failure is due in a large measure to being without capital and to the fact that two businesses of a similar kind have been opened in the immediate neighbourhood. The books of account kept are cash-book and purchases-ledger. No balance-sheet has at any time been prepared. The following are creditors: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (10*l.*); Anglo-American Optical Co. (14*l.*); Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (13*l.*); W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd. (16*l.*); W. J. Dodridge, Southampton (78*l.*); Houghtons, Ltd. (10*l.*); Sangers (17*l.*); Shirley Bros., Ltd. (12*l.*); and Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (13*l.*).

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

ELT'S COLLEGE LABORATORIES, 103 Chesterfield Road, Bristol, are to be removed in August to Regent's Park Road, London, N.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, chemist, for sixteen years dispenser at Messrs. J. Brooks & Co., 42 Shudehill, Manchester, has recently acquired the branch business of Mr. H. Collins, chemist, at 6 Stockport Road, Denton, Manchester.

CALIFORNIA produced 3,000 tons of almonds in 1912, and there were also imported into the United States last year 7,527 short tons, worth \$3,209,541.

SHOPS ACTS.—The Home Office has issued a second edition of the official volume on the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1913, containing the text of both Acts and extracts from the Factory and Workshops Act referred to in the former; the regulations made under them; the revised memorandum on the law relating to shops; and the circular letters which have been issued from the Home Office to local authorities. The pamphlet extends to sixty-six pages, and is issued in a paper-cover edition (price 4*d.*) and a bound edition (price 6*d.*). It can be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

WAX PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l.* R.O., Mansion House Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

CAMBRIDGE CENTRAL RUBBER CO., LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.* The first directors are W. Malden, M.D., R. J. Coles, J. G. Runciman, W. F. Taylor, and J. Rycroft. R.O., 39 Regent Street, Cambridge.

CLOUGH & FIRTH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business of Clough & Firth, soap-manufacturers, Bridge Mills Soap-works, Knaresborough. C. Firth and J. Clough are permanent governing directors.

P. DONATT & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, and homoeopaths. The first directors are P. S. W. Donatt, Mrs. L. Donatt, Florence Donatt, and A. J. Lett. R.O., 221 Sea View Road, Liscard.

SYDENHAM'S REMEDIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l.* Objects: To take over from Mrs. M. Rhys the original prescription and goodwill of the business of a proprietor of a patent medicine known as Dr. Sydenham's Pill. The first directors are F. Cordeux-Rhys and S. Wickins. R.O., 30 and 32 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

PHILIP HARRIS & CO. (1913), LTD.—Capital 75,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (40,000 preference). Objects: To take over the business of Philip Harris & Co., Ltd., manufacturing, wholesale, retail, and analytical chemists, etc., Edmund Street, Birmingham, and elsewhere. Minimum cash subscription, 15,000 preference shares. The first directors are H. B. Lowe (chairman) and H. S. Shorthouse (managing directors), R. A. Felton, and R. E. Shorthouse.

Company News.

DURAFORT & CO., LTD.—Mr. H. C. Howard, 70A Bishops-gate, E.C., ceased to act as receiver or manager on May 22, 1913.

KNOWLES PHARMACY, LTD.—In voluntary liquidation. Report of liquidators at Broadmead House, Pantons Street, Haymarket, London, S.W., on Friday, July 11, at 11 A.M.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.—The directors have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the cumulative participating preference shares for the six months due and payable on July 1.

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, LTD.—Mr. Theodore Howard has retired from the board of directors of this company, and Mr. Edmund White has been elected to fill the vacancy in the directorate caused by his retirement.

REMOVALS FROM REGISTER.—By notice gazetted on June 6 the undermentioned joint-stock companies have been struck off the Register at Somerset House: Bartitsu Light Cure Institute, Ltd.; Hygienic Soap Granulator Co., Ltd.; National Radium Bank, Ltd.; Proset, Ltd.

COMPANIES' REGISTER.—A notice in the "London Gazette" of June 6 states that, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the expiry of three months from that date, the following companies will be removed from the Register of Joint-stock Companies: Plasmonade, Ltd.; Radial Chemical Co., Ltd.

VIROL, LTD.—At the ordinary general meeting of Virol, Ltd., on June 10, Mr. B. S. Straus, J.P. (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts (*C. & D.*, June 7, index folio 857), stated that the increase in the sales for the period under review constituted a record, the improvement during the past two years being just on 70 per cent. The directors had established research laboratories for supplying scientific data regarding Virol. The motion was unanimously adopted.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN), LTD.—The report for the year ended March 31, 1913, states that the net profit is 25,310*l.*, against 25,236*l.* in the previous year. To this has to be added 12,370*l.* brought forward, making an available total of 37,680*l.* It is proposed to confirm dividends already paid—viz., on 6 per cent. preference shares (6,000*l.*); on 5 per cent. second preference shares (5,000*l.*); on ordinary shares, 12 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax (9,600*l.*)—to add 1,000*l.* to freehold reserve: to carry to contingency fund 1,700*l.* (making a total of 10,000*l.*); to allocate 100*l.* to medical charities: to pay 750*l.* for management expenses for the year, including managing director's remuneration and directors' fees, free of tax; and to carry forward 13,529*l.*

BIRTHS.

ABRAM.—At Goole, on May 30, the wife of A. W. Abram, Ph.C., of a son.

HARRIES.—At Wemborne Cottage, Ifor Terrace, Dowlais, on June 5, the wife of Evan J. Harries, pharmacist, of a son.

ROBINSON.—At East Dereham, Norfolk, on June 5, the wife of Alfred E. Robinson, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORNU—DOUGLAS.—At St. Mark's, Kennington, London, on June 12, Charles René Cornu, of Paris, to Margery, only daughter of Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas, chemist and druggist, 19 Kennington Terrace, London, S.E.

[Several prominent pharmacists and medical men, including Mr. T. H. W. Idris, Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., Dr. Macnaughton-Jones, and Dr. Leftwich, attended the reception in the Holborn Restaurant held after the wedding.]

CRAINE—LADD.—At Ebenezer Primitive Methodist Church, West Hampstead, London, on June 10, John Postles Craine, pharmacist, Chester, to Florence Elsie, daughter of Mr. G. H. Ladd, Gondar Mansions, West Hampstead.

DICKINSON—ANDERSON.—At Carlehill, Broughty Ferry, on June 6, by the Rev. James Wilson, M.A., Robert James Dickinson, chemist and druggist, Buxton, to Ellen Nicoll, daughter of the late Mr. William Anderson, Broughty Ferry.

ELLIOTT—BARNHAM.—At St. Mary's Church, Twickenham, on June 5, Bertie Thomas James Elliott, chemist and druggist, elder son of Mr. T. J. C. Elliott, Kingston Crescent, Portsmouth, to Ella Daisy, younger daughter of the late Mr. J. P. Barnham, Twickenham.

GOOCH—KIDMAN.—At St. Peter's Church, Preston, Brighton, on June 5, James Bowles Gooch, The Pharmacy, Sheringham, eldest son of Mr. J. K. Gooch, M.R.C.V.S., Holt, Norfolk, to Mabel Kate, only daughter of Mrs. G. H. Kidman, late of Shefford, Beds.

INKPEN—OLIVER.—At St. Peter's Church, Hammer-smith, W., on June 5, by the Rev. — Gill, Henry John William Inkpen, pharmacist, "Kimberley," Methuen Road, Bournmouth, to Frederica Maude, daughter of Mr. F. O. Oliver, 15 Ravenscourt Gardens, London, W.

LEWIS—LEE.—At Longcross Street Baptist Church, Cardiff, on June 2, by the Rev. R. J. Bowen, B.A., Porthcawl (brother-in-law of the bride), assisted by the Rev. A. O. Hopkins, pastor, Herbert John Lewis, chemist-optician, elder son of Mr. J. R. Lewis, 28 Stacey Road, Cardiff, to Lilian Maud, second daughter of the Rev. W. T. Lee, 2 Stacey Road, Cardiff.

MCCALLUM—GLASS.—At 73 Falcon Road, Edinburgh, by the Rev. James Foote, on June 7, William McCallum, pharmacist, Reading, to Julia Glass, pharmacist, eldest daughter of Mr. W. S. Glass, Ph.C., Edinburgh.

WARD—KILBURN.—At St. John's Church, Dewsbury Moor, on June 3, Dr. Ward, elder son of Alderman Smith Ward, chemist and druggist, Mayor of Batley, to Hannah Eastwood, only child of Alderman E. Kilburn, Eastburn House, Dewsbury.

Silver Wedding.

NESS—MCCULLOCH.—At 4 St. David's Terrace, Edinburgh, on June 5, 1888, by the Rev. John S. Bowie, B.D., Thomas Ness, chemist, Kirkcaldy, to Mary J. G. McCulloch, younger daughter of John McCulloch, boot-maker, Edinburgh. [Present residence, "Lucknow," Dalmellington, Ayrshire.]

DEATH.

WILSON.—At 80 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C., on June 10, Gertrude Alice, wife of W. A. Wilson, chemist and druggist, aged sixty.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Council-meeting.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, June 4, Mr. D. M. Watson (Vice-President) in the chair. The following were also present: Dr. M. R. Whittle, J.P., Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. C. J. B. Dunlop, Messrs. Thos. Batt, J. H. Bowden, W. J. Hardy, and W. F. Wells.

DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. FERRALL (Registrar) read a letter from Mr. L. C. Dowdal, of the Chief Secretary's Office, stating that he had been directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit for the observation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland a copy of a letter from the Town Clerk of Dublin, transmitting to the Chief Secretary a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting of the Dublin Municipal Council on May 5 as follows:

"That the attention of the Chief Secretary and of the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture be called to the grave injustice inflicted on the young men and women of Dublin who belong to the chemical trades by the refusal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to recognise the lectures in theoretical chemistry and in materia medica and botany delivered at the Dublin Technical Schools; and that the Chief Secretary be requested to procure such modification in the existing Irish Pharmacy Acts as will enable students who attend such lectures at the Dublin Technical Schools and who are otherwise qualified to obtain their certificates as Dispensing Chemists."

The REGISTRAR was directed to reply to the communication in the following terms:

"With reference to your letter of the 15th ult. transmitting copy of letter from the Town Clerk of Dublin, dated 7th idem, I am directed by the Council to ask you to be kind enough to inform them of the date of the application for recognition of the lectures in theoretical chemistry delivered at the Dublin Technical Schools, as well as the date of my letter conveying the refusal to recognise same. On receipt of this information the Council will give the whole matter careful consideration."

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

The REGISTRAR submitted a communication from the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference inviting delegates to the Jubilee meeting in July next. The following were appointed delegates: Sir Wm. J. Baxter, D.L. (President), Mr. D. M. Watson (Vice-President), Messrs. W. F. Wells, J. W. Nicholl, W. J. Hardy, and Lewis Murray.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION.

Miss Kathleen Violet McBride, Messrs. Robert Wilson Conn, Edward O'Kelly, and Wm. Patrick O'Brien submitted certificates from other bodies, and were admitted to Preliminary registration.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Communications were received from the following notifying changes in their address: Mr. J. F. McCann, Ph.C., to 2 Prince of Wales Terrace, Ballsbridge, Dublin; Mr. J. E. Savage, Ph.C., to Westburn Terrace, Lisburn; Mr. G. T. Wilson, Ph.C., to c/o Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.; and Mr. G. W. C. Little, R.D., to 153 Beckton Road, Canning Town, London, E.

THANKS FOR DONATION.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Dr. WHITTLE, a resolution was passed returning thanks for a donation from Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, M.A., F.R.S., of a copy of "Experimental Researches on the Specific Gravity and the Displacement of Some Saline Solutions."

MEMBERSHIP.

On the motion of Mr. BOWDEN, seconded by Mr. HARDY, the following were nominated as members: Messrs. Thos. Frederick Bell, Ph.C., 62 Quay, Waterford; John Robert Coleman, Ph.C., Bailieborough, co. Cavan; Thos. Wm. Corcoran, Ph.C., 136 North

Strand, Dublin; Daniel Donnelly, Ph.C., 7 Irish Street, Dungannon; Isaac Rowland Mackey, Ph.C., 21 Florence Road, Bray, co. Wicklow; Wm. John Wade, Ph.C., Oldcastle Medical Hall, Castle Street, Oldcastle; George Thompson Wilson, Ph.C., c/o Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.; and Hugh Eccles Young, Ph.C., the Strand Medical Hall, Londonderry.

Reports were received from the Law Committee and from the House Committee, and were adopted.

THE LATE MR. P. A. MEEHAN, M.P.

Dr. WALSH moved a vote of condolence with the relatives of the late Mr. P. A. Meehan, M.P., of Maryborough. He said that Mr. Meehan had proved a strong friend when Mr. Wells and himself were in London in connection with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. On that occasion Mr. Meehan introduced them to the Irish members; and on a subsequent occasion, when they sought information as to how matters were proceeding, Mr. Meehan had proved a staunch friend of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. WELLS seconded the motion. They had found in Mr. Meehan, he said, a thoroughly good friend, to whom no trouble taken in their interest was too great. He left no stone unturned in his efforts to help the Society. When Dr. Walsh and himself reached London they found that he had already blocked the Bill, and through his influence and that of a few other members they interviewed thirty-seven or thirty-eight members of Parliament between 3.30 and 11 at night—a record in lobbying. All, with three exceptions, promised to support them; and four fresh blocks were put to the Bill that afternoon. The blocks against the Bill continued for two years. He regretted Mr. Meehan's passing away very much. He was courteous, kindly, and genial, and a very active man.

The CHAIRMAN said he could not help agreeing with the seaminess of this motion, because, though he had met Mr. Meehan only once in the House of Commons, he knew that what Dr. Walsh and Mr. Wells had said in reference to the trouble he had taken in connection with the 1908 Bill and in connection with other matters relating to pharmacy in the House of Commons, was not more than the truth.

The vote was passed in silence.

THE LATE LORD ASHBOURNE.

Mr. WELLS said they had lost another good friend, he was sorry to say, in Lord Ashbourne. On the last occasion on which they were in London in connection with the Bill, Lord Ashbourne had been most friendly to them, and had given them some assistance. He had also assisted them on another occasion.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

SHEFFIELD CHEMISTS had their annual excursion on June 5. Dovedale was the spot selected, and a merry party, numbering about sixty, left Sheffield in two motor charrs-à-bancs and some private cars. The outing proved thoroughly successful.

The staff of Messrs. Johnson & Sons, 23 Cross Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., accompanied by the directors, spent their annual outing at Margate on June 7. The party of nearly two hundred left Cannon Street Station at 7.30 A.M., and spent a most enjoyable day, lunch and tea being served at the Queen's Highcliff Hotel.

The annual outing of the staffs of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and "The Ironmonger" took place on June 6, Oxford being visited. The party reached the beautiful city in time to take luncheon at the "Clarendon" Hotel. After the repast the Chairman (Mr. Gwyn Vaughan Morgan) gave the company some interesting information about the history of the colleges and how to see them. During the afternoon the majority of the party visited the more noteworthy places of interest, and after tea many enjoyed boating on the Isis. The weather, which was inclined to be wet in the morning, cleared up after lunch, and contributed much to the highly enjoyable character of the outing.

P.H.P.

WE have now published as a book of 296 pages, under the title "*Provincial Hospital Pharmacopœias*," the formulas for medicinal preparations used in twenty-five hospitals and infirmaries in Great Britain outside London. It will be remembered that a selection from twenty-two institutions was published in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1912, and more in the 1913 Diary, including the formulas of the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool. We have incorporated the formulas from two other Pharmacopœias, so that the authorities represented in the book are as follows:

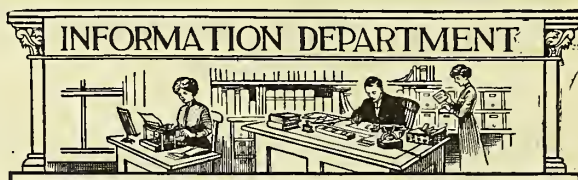
Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen.
Birmingham Free Hospital for Sick Children.
Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.
Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary.
Bristol Royal Infirmary and Bristol General Hospital.
Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.
Royal Infirmary, Dundee.
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
Western Infirmary of Glasgow.
Harrogate Infirmary.
Leeds Royal Infirmary.
Leicester Infirmary and Children's Hospital.
David Lewis Northern Hospital (Liverpool).
Liverpool Royal Infirmary.
Manchester Royal Infirmary.
Manchester Children's Hospital.
Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.
General Hospital, Nottingham.
Sheffield Royal Infirmary.
Liverpool Stanley Hospital.
Royal Infirmary, Sunderland.
Sussex County Hospital (Brighton).
Wolverhampton General Hospital.
York County Hospital.

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Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Exeter and Bristol.
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Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.
Faulding, F. H., & Co., 54 Great Tower Street, E.C.
Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., 32 Virginia Street, Glasgow.
Gower, John, publisher, Waterloo, Liverpool.
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Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds.
Holmes, W. & R., 3 Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
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Lewis, H. K., 136 Gower Street, E.C.
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Thompson, John, Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool.
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THE EXPORTS OF GUAIACUM-RESIN from Hayti during the year ended September 30, 1912, amounted to 7,075 lb., as compared with 3,892 lb. for the previous year.



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C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
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Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 101/60. "Allogen": makers.
105/8. Vesper's insect-powder.
101/2. "Emdamol": suppliers.
100/450. "M. D." socks: makers.
100/74. Protagulin (for dental use).
100/67. "Mira" cloudizers: makers.
102/1. Wood's lamb-mixture: makers.
101/1. Cosby's "Refillable" hair-brush.
104/71. "Brighton" hair-wash: makers.
105/800. Hunter's insect-powder: makers.
100/45. "Mrs. Linster's Ointment": supply.
105/1. "Redinal," a new hypnotic: supply.
100/451. "Dr. Pierre's Female Pills": supply.
105/59. Union chart, reversed type (Scott & Madill).
100/35. "Sopa de Malta" (malt soup): who supplies?
104/41. Nicholson's patent hydrostatic douche: makers.
101/59. "Anæsthecium" (yellow powder for dusting): supply.
103/13. "Caloric Bloc" (nickel-plated foot-warmer): suppliers.
101/51. Russian rubber sponge, marked "P.T.A.P.M.": makers or agents.
99/42. "Peach Bloom" face-powder, marked "E. F. L." on red seal in centre of box-lid.
98/64. "Improved White Felt Bunion Plaster—London," in boxes with yellow and green labels.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Albumozo, 98/36
Alcohol (for export to Korea), 99/69
"Bisol" plaster, 98/39
Borovetin, 102/73
Capsules, empty gelatin (for Japan), 104/34
Cinema perfume-sprayers, 105/3
"Cosmos" twine on spools, 99/42
Cowan's vaccination-shields, 104/40
Cresolene lamp, 102/64
Draco, 104/390
Dugong oil, 101/69
Emerson's bromo-seltzer, 101/61
Emulsifying machines (power), 104/27
Flavril, 100/13
Frankincense (importers), 101/74
Gelatin (for Malta), 102/24
Glass table filters, 102/72
Glyso, 103/15
Gonoton, 101/60
I-gaz-olo Cervello (for phthisis), 95/99
"Ideal" bandages, 102/720
"Iroma" toilet preparations, 102/63
Johnson & Johnson (agents), 100/26
Ki-Ki ointment, 101/58
Lysol, 101/57
Medinal, 102/65
Me-Malto, 104/39
Mothersill's Sea-Sick Remedy, 101/610
Nard Blanc, 98/390
Pilar frères' essences, 104/280
Pixoap, 104/28
Rat-poison (for South American trade), 98/10
"Reenuit" straw-hat cleaner, 100/12
"Renewit," 100/46
Rutger's suspensories, 95/60
"Sternol" liquid paraffin, 102/74
Steam-jacketted pans (lined), 104/270
Tinfoil, 101/29
Toilet creams, etc. (makers), 99/39
Typhoo Tip tea, 103/66

PRICE OF PATENTED ARTICLES.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that a patentee cannot enforce a fixed price for patented articles (*C. & D.*, June 7, index folio 882) was in regard to Sanatogen. The notice on the package was as follows:

Any sale in violation of this condition (that it be sold at a price not less than \$1), or used when so sold, will constitute an infringement of our patent, and all persons so selling or using packages or contents will be liable to injunction and damages.

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Congratulations

are due to the new President of the Society and the new Secretary. I have sometimes criticised Mr. White's public actions, and I may have occasion to do so again, but this does not prevent me offering him cordial good wishes on his attaining the highest position in the gift of the Society. Mr. White has not only had the merit of knowing what he wants but of waiting patiently till he got it, and he has worn down the tradition that no one save a retail pharmacist should occupy the presidency.

The New Secretary,

Mr. Woolcock, takes the reins at a critical juncture, for, if I mistake not, things are going to be done that will make some of us old fogeys sit up. The Society is on the point of crossing a somewhat turbulent stream, which is said to be an inappropriate time for swopping horses; but Mr. Woolcock has already served a very useful apprenticeship to official life, and he has the great advantage of having come into intimate relations with members of the Society all over the country, an asset that will be of immense value to him for many years.

Parting with Old Friends

is always more or less painful, but one feels in wishing for Mr. Bremridge a happy and peaceful retirement that we are not bidding him goodbye. As things go in these days, Mr. Bremridge is a comparatively young man, at least he is a youthful veteran, and I look forward to the pleasure of meeting him often in unofficial guise in the years to come. I think it is a pity that there should not be some means of still utilising such a long and varied experience as Mr. Bremridge has had, particularly in connection with the Benevolent Fund, and I hope that your suggestion in this line may bear fruit.

Dr. Symes

also carries with him in his retirement from the Council the best wishes of every pharmacist in this country, and of many elsewhere. Always a hard-working pharmacist, he unites in himself the highest culture with an active trading instinct, and his example has done not a little to raise the standard of pharmacy, not only in the North of England but over the whole country. He leaves the Council with the consciousness of duty well done, and with the esteem of every man who knows the quality of his work.

The Framing of an Assistants' Register

is going to be a very ticklish business indeed, and I agree with you that it would have been infinitely better had the resolution passed by the Council been submitted to the ordeal of public discussion, before the Society had committed itself in the way it has done. It is a simple matter to draft a Bill, but it is another matter to get that Bill through the House of Commons in its original form, and it will take all Mr. Glyn-Jones's *savoir-faire* to place an acceptable measure on the Statute-book. I am not clear whether it is intended to include in the Register, without examination, all the classes of dispensers specified under (a), (b), and (c) of the letter to the General Medical Council; but if it is, the Council may make up its mind that there will be a determined effort on the part of other interested parties to gain a share of any spoils that may be going.

"The Floating Sixpence"

is no doubt the exciting cause of the doctors' attack upon the drug tariff; it is also the cause of their determination that pharmacists shall not have the penny copying-fee. They would not, we must charitably suppose, play the part of the dog in the manger out of "pure cussedness"; they mean to get every copper they can out of the Act, and apparently they are

prepared to stoop to any meanness in the effort. Let us hope that the friction they will inevitably set up between what I may call the upper and lower branches of the profession will lead to the abolition of these indeterminate points. By the time the Amending Bill is ready results will show more definitely than it was possible to foresee what dispensing under the Act really costs. May we venture to hope that the claims of "patient merit" will then be heard over the clamour of impatient greed? I venture to think so, but we should in the meantime see to it that our legitimate grievances are known in the proper quarter. We ought to be paid at a fixed rate of profit for all the work we do, irrespective of the total to which it may amount; the attempt to combine payment per item with payment per capita is radically absurd.

What is a Cure?

and how can we ascertain with certainty the means by which any alleged cure was effected? These are not the least interesting, or the least difficult, of the questions started by the Patents Committee: "Overwhelming evidence," said Mr. Stephenson, would be required to disprove the evidence of people who honestly asserted that they had been cured by some particular remedy. It is proverbially difficult to prove a negative, and in the present uncertainty of medical science it would be a moral impossibility in such cases. Add to this difficulty that of an exhaustive analysis of a complicated galenical mixture, that of proving fraud, or a fraudulent intention, on the part of the proprietor, that of conviction under the Adulteration Act on which Mr. Stephenson insisted, and then recall the half-dozen or so of other posers presented to the Committee by various witnesses (not to mention differences of opinion among the witnesses), and our gratitude for the entertainment afforded us by this inquiry will be deepened by commiseration with the Committee on having to frame some workable scheme for dealing with abuses possible in the present state of the law. What, one cannot but ask—what, if anything, will come out of all these cross questions and crooked answers?

The Comparison

a correspondent privately asks me to make between the reproductions of your portraits of past Presidents of the B.P.C. and those of Council candidates in your recent Colonial Issue is hardly a fair one. It may, as he says, show "the decadence of illustrated journalism"; but it shows much more than that—it shows a change in public taste which journalism may have fostered but for which it is but mediately responsible. The illustrations of thirty or forty years ago were engravings of one kind or other—lithographs or woodcuts—and being essentially the work of the human hand they had an individuality, a personal touch, which no mechanically produced work can possibly have. The invention of the new process by which illustrations can be produced at a minute fraction of the cost and in a tithe of the time formerly spent on them has revolutionised the art, if art it may still be called. It has led to a greatly increased demand for illustrations, which now, indeed, bid fair to supersede journalism properly so-called. We have become, in Wordsworth's biting phrase, "the slaves of our own eyes"; we must have everything that happens actually *pictured* for us, and this means that pictures must be produced cheaply and rapidly. The result is inevitably a certain "decadence" in illustration; but, though work produced by the new methods cannot, as I have said, have the same artistic value as that of former days, it may have excellencies of its own, and process pictures have improved immensely of late years. The portraits in the *C. & D.* are certainly equal in merit, as pictures, to anything of the kind in contemporary journalism; and personally I often feel a little jealous of your illustrations as likely to distract attention from letterpress in which I have a more immediate interest.



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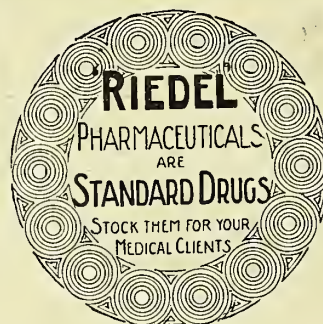
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Editorial Articles.

B.P.C. Presidential Survey.

1886-1888; Greenish, Atkins, and Benger.

WHEN the Conference first met at Birmingham (1886) 187 signed the attendance-book, and the fact was mentioned proudly by Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S., when he retired from the honorary secretaryship of the Conference on that occasion. The meeting was a successful one, and it was held in the Chemical Lecture Theatre of Mason's College. The President and officers of the

Conference gave a conversazione in the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Monday evening, August 30, this being regarded as the first of the kind, but the conversazione given by the Pharmaceutical Society to the Conference in London in 1874 was first. However, the Birmingham one was the first of an uninterrupted series, and the Executive was right in stating that such functions are "calculated to promote the one great object of the Conference—namely, friendly intercourse and common goodwill among pharmacists." We find in our report of the proceedings that commenced on Tuesday morning, August 31, the following statement:

"The Executive Committee met at 9 A.M. at Mason's College and discussed affairs in solemn secrecy. It was rumoured that the relations of the Conference towards this Journal furnished material for half-an-hour's debate, and that, notwithstanding the valiant advocacy of at least two of the most eminent of pharmacists, *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* was defeated. It may be added, however, that there will be no immediate suspension of publication."

This was not mentioned officially, and there was no other record of the matter, except the following by another hand in the same issue: "By half-past ten the Executive Committee had arrived at a very important decision regarding the publicity of the proceedings of the Conference." Since then the Executive Committee has abandoned the effort to ignore progressive journalism.

Mr. Thomas Greenish, F.C.S., F.R.M.S., was at the height of his popularity when he was President of the Conference. It was the semi-jubilee year of his connection with the Pharmaceutical Society as a member of the Council. He was an assistant in Godfrey & Cooke's when the Society was started in 1841, and immediately



THOMAS GREENISH.

became an Associate. Subsequently he started business for himself in New Street, Dorset Square, W., and later acquired Godfrey & Cooke's pharmacy in Conduit Street. He was Treasurer of the Society from 1878 to 1880, and President from 1880 to 1882, when he was succeeded by Michael Carteighe. Mr. Greenish had travelled widely on the Continent, especially in Austria, Germany, and Russia, much of it being done on foot with knapsack on his back, so that he was one of the best known of British pharmacists. His Address to the Conference contained a scheme of provincial pharmaceutical education, more ambitious in respect to working detail than any previous attempt on this subject, for he divided the country into fifteen districts, twelve in England and Wales and three in Scotland, linking these up with existing Colleges of Science or other facilities for scientific education in the district. The scheme was prefaced in the Address with some general remarks, including an attack upon proprietary medicinal preparations and factory-made articles "thrust upon the medical profession, and unblushingly advertised." Mr. Greenish boldly suggested that the Conference should investigate such new preparations and give definite formulæ for them, so that medical practitioners might prescribe, e.g., "Mist. Magnesiæ et Bismuthi Comp., B.P.C." He suggested that the Conference formulæ should be issued with its transactions and published separately as "The Unofficial

Formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference." On Wednesday, September 1, 1886, on the motion of Mr. Richard Reynolds, seconded by Mr. Samuel R. Atkins, it was agreed

"That in order to secure greater uniformity of composition and strength in non-official remedies, and also to enable the medical profession to prescribe them with definite knowledge of their qualities, and without indicating any particular maker, the British Pharmaceutical Conference undertakes the preparation of a formulary of non-official remedies."

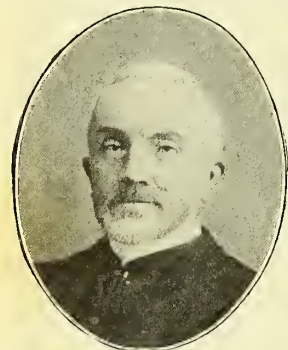
The first Formulary Committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Thomas Greenish, T. B. Groves, W. Martindale, Charles Symes, Ph.D., J. C. Thresh, D.Sc., N. H. Martin, W. A. H. Naylor, T. Maben, A. C. Abraham, and Richard Reynolds. The Formulary was successfully carried on until 1904, when it was acquired by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the purpose of being included in a "Compendium of Medicines" which was then being compiled. It was in 1886 that the Conference published its first general index to the "Year-books"; the membership was then falling, the revenue from this source being 681*l*. The only newcomers among the contributors of the twenty-one papers read at Birmingham were Mr. E. H. Farr, who was associated with Mr. Braithwaite in a paper on *Daphnidium Cubeba*; Mr. F. H. Alcock, who wrote on citrate of iron and quinine; and Mr. J. C. Shenstone on vin. ipecac. Manchester was selected as the meeting-place for 1887, with Mr. Samuel Ralph Atkins, of Salisbury, as President; and Mr. W. A. H. Naylor was appointed to the secretaryship, vacant through the resignation of Mr. Plowman. Mr. Greenish remained a loyal supporter of the Conference until his death on September 28, 1899.

The Chemical Lecture Theatre of Owens College, Manchester, was the meeting-place on August 30 and 31, 1887. During the recess Mr. Philip Princep, the Assistant Secretary of the Conference, had resigned and left for Australia owing to the condition of his health, and Mr. W. H. Ince, A.I.C., was appointed to succeed him at a salary of 40*l*. a year; but Mr. Ince found it impracticable to continue the work, and at the meeting in Owens College Mr. J. C. Nightingale was appointed to succeed him. The reduction of salary was due to the diminishing revenue of the body, the income from members' subscriptions then amounting to only 611*l*. This was Queen Victoria's Jubilee year, and the circumstance was reflected in the Presidential Address by Mr. Atkins—that old man eloquent whose aptness in saying the right thing at the right time and in the right way has almost overshadowed his wisdom in administration and the worth of his counsel in all matters pharmaceutical. Like his predecessor in the chair, Mr. Atkins was a loyal supporter of the Pharmaceutical Society, and was Vice-President of the Council during the first four years of Mr. Carteighe's presidency. Indeed, it was on his vacation of that position that he was selected for the presidency of the Conference. Subsequently, from 1889 to 1903 he was Treasurer of the Society, and in 1903-4 its



SAMUEL RALPH ATKINS
(in 1887).

President. Happily, he is still with us, and in a note which we had from him a few weeks ago he expressed the hope that he may be able to attend the Jubilee meeting of the Conference on at least one day. Mr. Atkins addressed at Manchester a larger audience (237) than any of his predecessors. The House of Brunswick, the Manchester Ship Canal, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great



SAMUEL RALPH ATKINS
(from a recent photograph).

Britain, and the Conference itself received a cordial ovation as they were successively introduced in the panorama of the Victorian Era which Mr. Atkins unfolded. Then he proceeded to speak of pharmaceutical education and the standard of the Preliminary examination. Twenty-three papers were communicated to the meeting, the first of them being the presentation by Mr. William Martindale of the report of the Unofficial

Formulary Committee, containing thirty-seven formulæ. Among the new contributors were Mr. H. Helbing, Mr. W. H. Ince, Mr. E. J. Millard, and Dr. Ralph Stockman, who in collaboration with Mr. Dott dealt with the derivatives of morphine including acetylmorphine, and (in 1888) diacetylmorphine, which has since become well known under the name of Heroin through the enterprise of German manufacturers. Another notable paper was by Professor Flückiger and Mr. Gerock on catha-leaves, which, strange to say, have recently been dealt with again by Dr. Stockman. Mr. John Williams still continued his work on crystallised aconitine, and Mr. E. M. Holmes had begun the growing of aconite so that the chemical workers might be quite sure of the root they were working with. Mr. A. H. Allen, who was then and for some years after one of the most popular members of the Conference, contributed a paper which contained the first account of blast-furnace tar creosote; at that time carbolic coefficient was unheard of, and this was practically the first that had been heard of phenoloids. There was an important exhibition in Manchester at the time of the Conference, and this perhaps helped to make the meeting the most successful so far that the Conference had held. The Executive Committee was of opinion that the Conference should adhere to its usual custom in following the British Association and go to Bath in 1888, and that was agreed to, Mr. Frederick Baden Benger, F.I.C., F.C.S., being elected President.

The first words of Mr. Benger's Presidential Address were the keynote of the meeting:

"We celebrate to-day the silver-wedding of pharmacy and good-fellowship; on September 2, 1863, the inaugural meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne."

He was speaking in the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, on Tuesday, September 4, 1888. On the previous evening a reception had been given at his own expense. Sentiment had taken the members to Bath, and it was a memorable meeting in certain respects and thoroughly enjoyable, but the Executive Committee was faced with a peculiar problem—namely, that the meetings of the Conference were getting to be more and more popular, but the pecuniary support of the Conference was getting less and less. Then the Treasurer had to report receipts of 534*l.* only from members' subscriptions, which was 77*l.* less than

the year before, and a rather serious falling-off that was not compensated for by the 23*l.* of profit on the sale of the Unofficial Formulary. Still, the Executive Committee appeared not to view the thing with alarm, for there is no reference to it in their report nor any declaration as to the total membership. In his Presidential Address Mr. Benger dealt with the changes in retail pharmacy, and suggested that owing to the change in business, resulting in wholesalers becoming manufacturers for retailers, they should have to pass the same examinations as retailers. He also dealt with pharmaceutical education on the Continent, having made inquiries about it. The communications at Bath were not so numerous as usual, but the quality was good on the whole, and the discussions were excellent. Mr. Benger was a fascinating pharmacist, and in 1887 was on the high road to fortune. He was an old "Square" man, having been in the School during the 1860 session, when he took a Chemistry and Pharmacy certificate; and he passed the Major examination in 1861. He was an exceedingly capable pharmacist, and was on the staff of John Bell & Co., Oxford Street, when the house seemed to be full of young men who have since secured fame or fortune. He



FREDERICK BADEN BENGER.

and Mr. Standen Paine were partners in Mottershead & Co.'s, of Manchester. When in the 'seventies Sir William Roberts, M.D., was experimenting on digestion, Mr. Benger helped him, and the immediate result of this association was the production of liquor pepticus and liquor pancreaticus, two preparations that marked a new departure in pharmacy as well as in medical treatment. They brought wealth to Mr. Benger's firm, and determined ultimately his severance from practical pharmacy, as they led on to still further achievements among alimentary products—notably Benger's Food. There is nothing more respected than success, but in Mr. Benger there were other attributes that attracted. He had been Secretary of the Conference from 1871 to 1884, but rarely attended it after his presidency. He was the founder of the Manchester Association Scholarship, and died on January 28, 1903, leaving an estate valued at 420,807*l.* His successor in the presidency of the Conference was an assistant with him at Bell's, Mr. Charles Umney, F.I.C., F.C.S., who was succeeded in the treasurership by Mr. William Martindale. Newcastle-on-Tyne was chosen as the meeting-place in 1889, a warm welcome being given by Mr. N. H. Martin on behalf of pharmacists there.

The Customs and Tinctures.

In the autumn of last year the Board of Customs and Excise revised and consolidated the official regulations governing the exportation of tinctures, etc., on drawback, and issued a new set of instructions to their staff. The paragraphing and prominent head-lines as well as a copious index in the new book constituted a great improvement, and the whole revision made for greater lucidity and grasp. Already, however, the process of elucidation and expansion has set in with the new volume, inasmuch as a recent General Order has detailed the "particulars" required to be inserted in the official Register of Tinctures, etc., kept by the account officer. These include the port of shipment, destination, and name of the ship, total number of cases, distinguishing numbers and

marks on the cases, total number of bottles, total bulk and proof gallons of tinctures and spirits of wine respectively, aggregate proof quantity for drawback, and aggregate bulk and proof quantities in the consignment. The idea is to establish uniformity of practice in keeping accounts for statistical and administrative purposes. Underneath the summary are to be recorded the full particulars of any spirits of wine entered on the notice, and of each preparation tested by the officer, either for measurement or strength, or from which a sample has been taken for transmission to the Government Laboratory. In order to make matters absolutely clear the authorities have wisely furnished a precedent as a guide containing two dozen columns to be filled up, the proof gallons running to three places of decimals. The whole is called a "Summary."

The Abuse of Diachylon.

Some years ago Sir Thomas Oliver, M.D., drew attention to the fact that female lead-workers if pregnant frequently miscarry, and that most children born die of convulsions within a short time of birth. It was this which led to the abolition of female labour in the dangerous processes of lead-manufacture. Unfortunately, the evil effects of lead were noted by workers in certain districts, and lead in the form of diachylon is deliberately administered with a view to bringing about a miscarriage. Sir Thomas Oliver, calling attention to the practice in the "British Medical Journal," emphasises the opinion that the time has come when something must be done at once to put an end to a practice in some instances followed by death and in more instances by acute suffering and by protracted illness. He gives particulars of three cases of poisoning by diachylon, which he treats with sodium monosulphite— $\frac{1}{2}$ grain with tr. cardam. in water thrice daily. We regret to note that in one of the cases it is stated that a "chemist" supplied the woman with a mixture of diachylon and aloes in the form of pills, known as "black stick." If the term "chemist" really implies a registered chemist and druggist, we sincerely hope that for the honour of the drug-trade steps will be taken to punish anyone who deliberately supplies drugs for the purpose of procuring abortion. The fact that diachylon and aloes were mixed together and supplied in pillular form destroys altogether any suggestion that the diachylon was thought to be intended for use as a plaster. Sir Thomas writes:

Seeing that for two pence abortion can be procured, and that women in the guise of nurses are secretly preaching the advisability and encouraging the practice of it among the poorer working classes, also that in the full glare of daylight druggists are selling the material, surely the time has come when we might well ask the question how long the Government is going to allow this state of things to continue? It can no longer be said that the Government is ignorant of the practice nor of the extent to which it prevails. The responsibility rests with it to put a stop to a practice which is discreditable to the age in which we live, a source of danger to adult female life, and a cause of antenatal death. The sale of diachylon should be prohibited. Soap-plaster can be made, and just as effectively, without lead as with it.

It would be advisable also to reconsider the therapeutics of the only lead-salt for which a dose is indicated in the British Pharmacopœia with a view to discouraging altogether the internal administration of lead to human beings.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

ALDERMAN A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN, J.P., was on June 6 re-elected Chairman of the Assessment Committee of the Cambridge City Council, a position to which he has been annually elected for some thirty years.

GEORGE MIDDLETON, the younger son of Mr. James Middleton, chemist, Forest Gate, E., has obtained the Drapers' Company's Science Scholarship of the yearly value of 40l., tenable for three years at the East London College.

MR. H. W. THOMAS, of the staff of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, sailed on May 22 by the s.s. *Neuralia*, and will be in England for several months. Letters may be addressed to him care of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

MR. W. J. UGLOW WOOLCOCK, Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, desires to thank, through our columns, all pharmaceutical friends who have written to him on his appointment. He is extremely grateful for all the good wishes and promises of assistance from different parts of the country.

MR. ANDREW WADSWORTH, who has recently filled the presidential chair of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and is President of the Pharmacy Board, left Sydney on April 2 for a trip to Europe. He was entertained to dinner by his personal friends on March 26. Mr. Wadsworth is now in London and staying in the Waldorf Hotel. He hopes to fix up reciprocity between Great Britain and New South Wales and Western Australia while here. In anticipation of this he will attend the meeting of the Board of Examiners at 16 Bloomsbury Square next month. He knows Australia well, and it is a pleasure to talk to him about its prospects.

TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. C. J. HEWLETT & SON, LTD., are closing their offices and warehouse on Saturdays during the summer months at 1 P.M. instead of 2 P.M.

MESSRS. LORIMER-MARSHALL, LTD., manufacturing chemists, wholesale and export druggists and perfumers, Colebrooke Works, Islington, London, N., inform us that their telephone number has been changed from City 833 to North 842.

THE CITRUS OILS Co., of Acireale (Sicily) and Reggio (Calabria), announce that they have acquired all rights in Mr. Ig. Siles's brands of Sicilian and Calabrian essential oils. The subscribed capital is 500,000 lire. Mr. Chas. Westphal, 195 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., who has represented Mr. Ig. Siles for many years, will act as the company's agent in the United Kingdom.

"EXTIRMO" is the name given to a new preparation for killing rodents, there being also a form of it for beetles and cockroaches. The six letters of recent date in regard to Extirmo which the makers print in their advertisement in this issue are such testimony of its value as to make it advisable for chemists, as potential vendors of the preparation, to write to The Extirmo Co., 86 Chiswell Street, London, S.E., for further information.

MR. G. W. HARRISON, manufacturing chemist, Reading, has brought out a new coloured cut-out showcard in connection with his rat-poison. This shows a smart little terrier looking at a dead rat. On the fencing behind are the words: "No need of the dog! Harrison's gets there first." There are at present indications of a rat plague, and chemists who wish to take full advantage of the campaign against rats should send to Mr. Harrison for this smart showcard.

THE MILNER CHEMICAL Co., 44 Robson Street, Liverpool, have given us an opportunity of examining the advertising matter they supply for their specialities. A straw hat, half of which has been cleaned, has a card attached telling that a twopenny Milner Easy Cleaner makes straw or Panama hats like new, and that it is "done in five minutes." This has a loop for hanging in the window or in the pharmacy itself. Window-bills of the type so well known in connection with lost property are also supplied, as well as small show-cards, counter-boxes, and handbills bearing the trade-mark which so succinctly tells its own tale. A green kennel (8 in. high and 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long) in imitation woodwork, with a bulldog at the entrance, serves to typify "Rallox," the safe nit-killer which "repels all intruders" in children's heads. The large window-poster (30 in. by 20 in.) and a smaller window-bill are again of the catchy reward type. There is also a showcard bearing a packet of the preparation. Slegg's Essence for Ginger Wine is also well advertised.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

HOP SUBSTITUTES.

The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries gave notice on Wednesday of the introduction of a Bill to prohibit the use of hop substitutes in brewing. There is no possibility, however, of any progress being made with the Bill in the course of the present Session.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Our Parliamentary representative learns that the resumed international conference on opium and kindred drugs will take place at The Hague on July 1, and that the two British delegates—Sir William Collins, M.B., and Mr. Max Müller—will leave for the Continent on the last day of the present month. It is hoped that there may be no undue delay in the ratification of the convention.

EYES, NOSE, AND THROAT.

The following passages occur in the report of the Departmental Committee on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, which has just been issued:

At some schools the eyes and ears are periodically examined, and any necessary treatment provided. At other schools such examination and treatment is not perhaps as thorough or regular as the circumstances require. In many cases insufficient care is taken to provide appropriate spectacles for those children who need them, and in many schools there is no systematic examination of the nose and throat. On the other hand, considerable advance has been made, at the instigation of the Home Office, in the provision of facilities for dental inspection and treatment, and most of the schools have the advantage of the services of a dentist. Much remains to be done, however, in the direction of conservative dentistry, including the regular dental inspection of all children, effective treatment, and the daily and proper use of the tooth-brush.

SIR VICTOR HORSLEY, F.R.C.S., AND MR. McKENNA.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil on Tuesday, the Home Secretary stated that Sir Victor Horsley made certain public statements reflecting very seriously upon the professional conduct and skill of two medical officers in the Prison Service. In justice to those officers, he (Mr. McKenna) considered it his duty to bring to the notice of the Royal College of Surgeons the statements made by Sir Victor and the facts of the case as already stated in substance in the House. Having laid this full statement before them, he left the matter in their hands. In reply to Sir Victor Horsley's request for information, Mr. McKenna referred him to the Royal College of Surgeons, the communication of the contents of the letter being a matter entirely in their discretion.

Lord R. Cecil asked whether, since the Royal College of Surgeons had jurisdiction to inflict considerable penalties on any member of their body who was guilty of unprofessional conduct, it was not a matter of common justice to Sir Victor Horsley that complaints made to the tribunal should be communicated to the accused person.

Mr. McKenna replied that the whole complaint was within the knowledge of the accused person. He had not marked the letter "Private," and the Royal College of Surgeons were perfectly at liberty to send his letter to Sir Victor Horsley.

[Sir Victor Horsley has since stated that he cannot obtain any information from the Royal College of Surgeons.]

NET WEIGHTS IN THE RETAIL TRADE.

The President of the Board of Trade has been asked to use his influence with the Government in regard to the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the whole question of short-weight in the retailing of goods of various kinds. The question has been repeatedly before the Courts, and the legality of weighing paper with the goods has been upheld. It was pointed out to a deputation which waited upon the Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Buxton's Department (Mr. J. M. Robertson) on June 5, that owing to the enormous variety in the kind and condition of goods it would be impossible for goods generally to be

sold weighed net. Evaporation very often takes place, as in the case of soaps. It was also pointed out that the question of short weight and measure is one that can easily be detected by the purchasers, who should be expected to see that they get full measure and weight as they do the correct change in the current coin of the realm. When the millions of daily transactions are remembered, it will be recognised that accidental short-weight or over-weight is inevitable. It was also urged that no legislation should be proposed until full inquiry had been made by a Select Committee or otherwise. Mr. Robertson said that the Department would give careful and judicial consideration to the subject.

CHEMICALS AND THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

On Thursday Mr. Bathurst put the following question to the President of the Board of Trade:

Why in Part 3 of the Preliminary Tables of the Census of Production the net output per person employed, based upon the difference between the cost of material, the price at which the goods are sold, and the number of persons employed in making and marketing them, is in the case of such trades as hosiery, china, and earthenware 68½ only, but in the case of chemicals, coal-tar products, drugs, and perfumery rises to 185½, and in the case of ink, gum, and sealing-wax to 318½; and whether, if such figures are largely affected by the cost of advertisement, he will arrange that in similar returns such cost is deducted, so that the figures may, in the case of each trade and industry, be judged on a similar basis?

The President replied that the course suggested is not practicable.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

INSPECTORS OF PHARMACIES.—In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Tyson Wilson, M.P., asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any decision has yet been arrived at in regard to the appointment of inspectors of pharmacies. The reply given was that the matter is still under consideration.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.—Mr. Burns informed Mr. W. W. Astor, M.P., on Wednesday that capital grants amounting to 11,491½ have been made to authorities in England in aid of expenditure already incurred in providing tuberculosis dispensaries and sanatoria. Further grants amounting to 36,900½ have been promised to various authorities, and the whole has been provisionally allocated on the basis of population.

AMENDMENT BILL.—The Prime Minister announced on Monday evening, in reply to a question by Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, M.P., that it is hoped to introduce the amending Insurance Bill in a few days, and that it is the intention of the Government to send the Bill to a Committee upstairs.—Mr. Masterman informed Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, M.P., on Tuesday that the Bill will not contain any proposals for death benefits. It is probable (writes our Parliamentary correspondent) that the Bill, after a formal introduction this week, will be put down for second reading on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Much satisfaction is expressed that the Bill is to be sent to a Grand Committee.

CHEMISTS' DISPENSING ACCOUNTS.—Mr. Harrison-Broadley, member for the Howdenshire division of the East Riding, put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to whether he is aware that chemists are suffering hardships from the delay of the Insurance Commissioners (*sic*) in settling the claims sent in to them for each three months' supply of drugs and medicines. He also wanted to know at what dates chemists may expect payment and thus be enabled to make promise of settlement to their wholesale houses, who are bringing pressure to bear upon those unable to pay for goods supplied.—Mr. Masterman replied that the regulations which are incorporated in the agreements entered into by chemists provide for periodical advances, although the final settlements can only be made at the end of the medical year. Advances are now being made, he added; and as he is not aware of any cases in which no payment has been made to chemists, he asked the hon. gentleman to furnish him with particulars, so that he might make inquiry.—The question was again raised by Mr. Tyson Wilson on Thursday.

National Health Insurance.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards Chemists' Interests.

Section 15 (5) (iii) Inquiry.

The Report of the Committee appointed to consider the conditions imposed by Section 15 (5) (iii) of the Act on the supply of medicines to insured persons was laid before Parliament on Wednesday, but the contents have not yet been made public.

Insurance Dispensing Experiences.

By A SURREYITE.

I have just added up my total for the month from April 15 to May 15. In the first quarter I did 446 prescriptions, value 12*l.* 4*s.*; the first month this quarter 158, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, so there is a small increase. Of the 158, 107 were properly written scripts, mostly in the earlier fortnight, forty repeats, eleven nondescripts, like mist. femina, and all straightforward dispensing. Only one special proprietary drug has been prescribed up to the present. Occasionally there are two or even three items on a script. The work of pricing them, putting on the Surrey forms, entering them in book, tearing apart and stamping, in addition to the dispensing, makes the game hardly worth the candle. I have done more Sunday work, night work, and Wednesday work this year than any other time these last ten years. The increase in the second quarter is being steadily maintained up to May 30. I have done 119, of which fifty only were new scripts, fifty-three repeats, and sixteen nondescripts; so both these last are increasing, and they are a perfect nuisance. General trade about the same, except own stuff, which appears to me to have decidedly fallen away.—(102/13.)

Dispensing Arrangements.

Reports relating to the administration of Medical Benefit so far as it affects pharmacists.

Bedfordshire.—The chemists have withdrawn their request for a penny copying-fee, as they and the doctors have agreed to a prescription-book.

Bucks.—The Insurance Committee are to pay 75 per cent. of the chemists' accounts, amounting to 208*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, pending the checking of the accounts.

Bury (Lancs.).—The Commissioners have agreed to the minimum charge of 2*d.* per prescription (*C. & D.*, May 17, index folio 759). They have also informed the Insurance Committee that they cannot approve of a deposit being charged in the case of bottles containing scheduled poisons, and the necessary alteration has been made in the revised drug tariff, which has been signed by the Pharmaceutical Association and the Committee. Mr. Newman Hulme, 1 Hudcar Lane, has been added to the panel of chemists.

Croydon.—The Insurance Committee on June 3 agreed, by way of experiment for the ensuing three months, to have chemists' accounts examined by some independent qualified person, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per month.

Deanbighshire.—Mr. E. D. Jones, chemist and druggist, for many years in business at Llangollen, has been appointed Clerk to the County Insurance Committee at a commencing salary of 200*l.* a year. There were over 100 applicants. Mr. Jones is experienced in secretarial duties.

Durham.—The County Insurance Committee have decided to pay chemists up to 4½*d.* per insured person, this being about 90 per cent. of the amount due. A similar sum is to be paid to doctors entitled to supply drugs and appliances.

Edinburgh.—There are now 120 doctors on the panel here, one of them having 2,800 insured persons on his list, but another has only six. Twenty thousand optimists have not yet troubled to fill up the form for a doctor. It is announced that the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association has unanimously decided to withdraw from the Scottish Medical Insurance Council; consequently that Council, which was formed to oppose the Act, has been dissolved, it having been found that the arrangements for working Medical Benefit are a boon to both the doctors and the insured. It is stated that so many posts are open to members of the medical profession that a sufficient number of assistants or locums cannot be obtained. Indignation is being expressed in Scottish pharmaceutical circles at the attitude of the Insurance Commissioners in refusing an allowance from the Administrative Fund as remuneration to Pharmaceutical Committees for checking panel chemists' accounts. Strong representations are being made to the Scottish Commissioners with a view to having the matter adjusted—so a daily newspaper says. See Falkirk.

Elgin and Nairn.—The local Medical Committee has protested against the Insurance Committee not consulting them as to chemists' charges.

Falkirk.—Messrs. Sinclair, McLaren, and Lyon, representing the Pharmaceutical Association, attended a meeting of the Insurance Committee on June 5, when a memorandum dealing with medical benefit for temporary residents was considered. The Clerk reported that the Association desired to have the prescriptions checked at the cost of 1*s.* per 100 prescriptions, but the Commissioners wrote on May 28 that they dissented from the principle of the Pharmaceutical Association being paid for such work out of administration expenses. The deputation agreed that the matter should be reconsidered by chemists.

Hampshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on June 4, it was reported that chemists at Winton, Bournemouth, had requested the Committee to reconsider their previous decision not to admit them upon the panel during the current medical year, on the ground that certain doctors in the district did not dispense for their patients, and that in the interests of such patients a supply of drugs should be furnished by the chemists. It was decided that Mr. Cumber and Boots, Ltd., be allowed to come upon the panel, but only to be entitled to supply those insured persons in their districts for whom the Committee have not already made arrangements through doctors.

Hull.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on June 4, it was agreed, on the motion of the Chairman of the Medical Sub-committee (Mr. Arthur Richardson, chemist), to pay the chemists the balance of their accounts as now checked. The Clerk explained that the balance due amounted to 449*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*, which was in addition to 1,497*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* which had been already paid.

Lancashire.—The Insurance Committee are to pay to chemists on account at the rate of 3½*d.* per prescription sent in, and to examine the prescriptions before the final payment is made. Rural-area doctors are numerous, and are to be paid as soon as the amount due to them can be ascertained and the necessary funds are received from the Commissioners.

Lindsey (Lincs.).—The Gainsborough Dispensary has sent to the Insurance Committee a claim for payment in respect of 430 prescriptions, but of these only twenty-eight were in order. It transpired that the dispensary authorities had arranged with the doctors of the town for all money received from the Committee to be paid through the medical practitioners in proportion to the number of persons whom they attended. The dispensary, not being on the panel, cannot receive a penny in respect of these prescriptions, the result being, as pointed out by the Chairman, that 400 people have got their medicine for nothing, and, said another member, the chemists have lost their profit on the prescriptions.

Liverpool.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on June 6 the agreement between the representatives of doctors and chemists, which was fully reported in the *C. & D.*, May 17, index folio 759, was submitted and agreed to. It was also agreed to authorise payments to chemists of such further proportion of their account as in the aggregate will amount to the sum available in the Drug Fund, as distinguished from the Drug Suspense Fund. The proceedings of the Committee were approved.

London.—A meeting of the London Pharmaceutical Committee was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on June 5, Mr. Edmund White presiding. The following information was submitted in regard to chemists' accounts for the first quarter:

Up to the fourth week of May:

The total value of summaries received was 30,934*l.*

The total amount paid, 75 per cent., 22,600*l.*

The total number of prescriptions received, 1,375,000.

The total number of chemists on panel, 1,073.

The total number of chemists from whom no summaries have yet been received, 105

No specified amount per insured person has been allocated, and no money is to be withheld, because it is the intention of the London Insurance Committee to pay the first quarter's account in full in due course after all the prescriptions have been checked. Payment of accounts by the Insurance Committee monthly was discussed, and decision (if any) deferred until next meeting. Messrs. H. Skinner, W. J. U. Woolcock, and G. A. Tocher (Secretary), with Mr. R. L. Lownsbrough as a reserve, were appointed as representatives on a joint committee of chemists and doctors to settle any outstanding matters in connection with the revised tariff. The Sub-committee were requested to emphasise that the checking of prescriptions per revised tariff by the London Insurance Committee should be retrospective as from April 15. The Secretary was also instructed to inform the London Insurance Committee to that effect. It was agreed that a recommendation should be sent to the London Insurance

Committee that acknowledgment by postcard should be sent to chemists upon receipt of each bundle or parcel of prescriptions. The question of representation of public pharmacists and dispensers upon the London Pharmaceutical Committee was held over for the present, as hospital pharmacists are already on the Committee. The Committee then discussed the letter by Drs. Hogarth, Fring, and Bernstein (*C. & D.*, June 7, index folio 869), and formulated the following replies:

1. That the percentage added to the cost price of a drug is not 25 per cent., but 33½ per cent., which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit on the selling price, and that this percentage is added to the price-list of a wholesale house which does not allow "a considerable discount off its list prices."

2. That the ounce mentioned in the revised tariff is the Apothecaries' ounce (480 grains), which is 10 per cent. more than the ordinary ounce; this explains the difference noticed in the price of salicin and sulphonal.

3. That when the revised tariff was presented to the London Insurance Committee by the Pharmaceutical Committee the question of rubber ice-bags was discussed, and the meeting decided that the best available should be supplied for the special class of case requiring such an article, but it was open to medical men to also order ice-bags of a cheaper kind if desired, the price to be charged accordingly.

4. That the bandages to be supplied were intended to be the same as those in general use in London hospitals.

5. That antiseptic dressing, when desired to be aseptic, should be so specified, and a higher price fixed for same.

6. That for the time and skill required in shaping, cutting, and spreading a blister a dispensing-fee of 4d. is not excessive.

7. That we have never wanted or pressed for a fee for copying prescriptions, but would infinitely prefer that we should have a duplicate copy; moreover, it is essential that the pharmacist should have two copies, and if such were always received the question of a copying-fee would not therefore arise.

8. That no real hardship will have arisen through chemists refusing to dispense prescriptions at late hours, because they are always willing to do all they can for urgent cases. If it should really be necessary for patients to receive medicine as late as 9.30 at night the doctor should write "Urgent," or some other mark agreed upon, on the prescription, and these prescriptions only should be dispensed at such hours.

9. That with regard to the ordering of "extras," [decision as to] the only people who are in the position definitely to state what will or will not be allowed rests primarily with the Insurance Committee, with the right to appeal to the Commissioners. Those extras mentioned are certainly outside the second schedule of the regulations.

The items tabulated were dealt with separately, and observations were made to the effect that—

(a) *Liq. Guttapercha* is made with chloroform; therefore 1 lb. would contain about 11 fl. oz., and not 16 fl. oz., so that the charge of 7d. is exactly right.

(b) *Suppositories* are not usually bought from wholesale houses, but are prepared extemporaneously as required.

(c) *Ung. Bellad.*—Seldom required; made fresh each time; carries no dispensing-fee.

(d) *Sundries*.—The tariff prices for flannel bandages are not excessive, according to lists of two of the largest sundries houses. In the same lists plaster-of-Paris bandages are quoted: 2 in., 5s. 3d. doz. net; 3½ in., 9s. doz. net if each in a separate tin; and as they are very apt to deteriorate, it is almost essential to stock them in air-proof containers; hence the prices are reasonable.

(e) *Lint*.—If a better quality essential, it should not be difficult to arrange a standard quality, and fix the price accordingly.

(f) *Rubber Catheters*.—The general experience in buying these goods goes to show that those at the very cheap rate are practically of no use, and to get a serviceable article a good deal more must be paid for them.

If our readers refer to index folio 869 of our last issue, they will see exactly the appropriateness of these remarks.

Manchester.—There is every reason to think that the efforts of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee to put a stop to the practice of ordering "repeats" will be successful. The new tariff should be in the hands of those chemists on the panel in the course of a few days. All Manchester chemists who do Insurance work received cheques in payment for the remaining available money on Tuesday morning. This is the second instalment for work up to the end of March, leaving 50 per cent. of the whole yet to be paid. A payment in respect of the months April and May will be made as soon as the accounts have been checked.

Norwich.—At the Insurance Committee meeting on June 3, it was stated that 75 per cent. of the chemists' accounts, amounting to 522l. 15s., had been paid, and that the Commissioners are considering the best means of checking the accounts.

Salford.—There is much grumbling and dissatisfaction over the checking of the accounts in Salford. Many of the prescriptions which have been discounted, on being re-

examined were found to be quite correct, and the amount of available money (except the floating sixpence) has been paid, and represents only 50 per cent. of the accounts rendered. Evidently the system adopted by Salford is not to be as profitable to the chemists as the Manchester scheme. Even with the floating sixpence the Salford chemists will only get about 65 per cent. of the total money-value of their accounts.

Southport.—The deputation of chemists referred to in the *C. & D.*, May 24, has met the local Medical Committee, and the following arrangements were ratified by both parties: (a) Chemists to be given a duplicate prescription in each case, but, in the event of a duplicate not being supplied, a penny fee to be allowed for copying. (b) Chemists agree to accept "Rpt. Mist." when date of previous prescription is mentioned; in the event of the date not being supplied, a penny fee to be charged. (c) Special dispensing-fee for night and Sunday work not allowed.

West Riding (Yorks).—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on June 5, Mr. S. N. Pickard was elected a member of the Medical Benefit Sub-committee. Speaking about the complaints made of irregular dispensing by certain doctors, he said an irregularity was being committed, and action should be taken in the matter.

Insurance Committees.

The following pharmacists have been elected as chemists' representatives on their local Insurance Committees:

Mr. J. Harrison, Clitheroe.

Mr. F. Goldby, Ph.C., Enfield.

Mr. John J. Phillips, Rycroft (for Ashton-under-Lyne).

Mr. M. C. Rock, for the Maidenhead and Cookham district of Berkshire.

Mr. J. A. Pegg and Mr. B. Adams, for Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse.

We again urge upon chemists to take steps to get members of the craft elected as members of the Insurance Committees in their districts. Now is the time to act in the matter. The Committees are being elected for three years. Great service has been done by the few chemists who are on Committees, not only to the public but to pharmacy.

Notes.

The Commissioners (England) have issued a circular in regard to Medical Benefit, pointing out that where a member has already chosen his doctor by means of his medical ticket the choice holds good for the remainder of the medical year, subject to the possibility of changes in the special circumstances referred to in Regulation 26 of the Medical Benefit Regulations. Otherwise the forms obtainable at post-offices are to be used in selecting doctors.

An action was brought in Glasgow Small Debt Court on June 5 by John Carr, 32 Steven Parade, Glasgow, against Dr. J. M. Ramsay, Duke Street, Parkhead, for damages for alleged breach of contract in respect that defender failed to attend upon him in terms of the National Insurance Act, 1911, as a result of which the pursuer had to employ another doctor, and incurred a bill of 2l. 10s., repayment of which he claimed. Counsel for Dr. Ramsay argued that the only party who had a right to sue him under the Act was the local Insurance Committee. The Sheriff is taking time to consider the matter.

The "Edinburgh Evening Dispatch" of June 10 prints the following:

The crop of injustices and anomalies sown with the Insurance Act is a plentiful one. In a letter to-day a correspondent points out another curious point under the Act. Being desirous of getting a second supply of a tonic, the prescription for which he had obtained from a panel doctor, and wishing to pay for the medicine himself rather than go to the trouble of interviewing the doctor again, he went to the chemist who had originally dispensed the prescription and requested a repetition, offering at the same time to pay for it. To his great amazement he was told by the chemist that it was against the law, and on no account could the chemist be prevailed upon to refer back to the prescription and give a second supply. When it is considered that in ordinary circumstances a person has only to produce the bottle showing the number of his original prescription to get a refill, this lack of common-sense is all the more aggravating.

Our contemporary is apparently unaware of the fact that the Burgh of Edinburgh Insurance Committee has issued model rules for administration of medical benefit, and the very first one, referring to the conduct of the person in receipt of medical benefit, is "he shall obey the instructions of the practitioner attending him." The doctor tells the insured person that when more medicine is required he (the doctor) must write a prescription for it. The action of the chemist as a contractor with the Burgh Insurance Committee was correct, and he was the only person in the transaction who has the common-sense to understand the system of medical-benefit administration.

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Liverpool.—We reported fully in our issue of June 7 the proceedings at the dinner given by the Liverpool Chemists' Association to Dr. Charles Symes. We now reproduce the flashlight photograph taken on the occasion by Mr. Richard Brown, 35 Bold Street, Liverpool. The gentlemen at the top table (beginning at the right) are Messrs. L. M. Parry, Prosper H. Marsden, T. F. Abraham, and Peter MacEwan,

scriptions are checked, and that during the summer the Insurance Committee of the Association should meet occasionally at a time to be arranged by the Secretary.

Chemists at Play.

The Glasgow Pharmacy C.C. opened their season on May 27 by playing the Springfield C.C. on the latter's ground in fine weather. The game was drawn.



THE LIVERPOOL DINNER-PARTY.

Sir Edward Evans, Mr. H. H. Jones (President), Dr. Charles Symes, Dr. Permewan, Dr. Cairns, Messrs. John Bain, Harold Wyatt, G. V. C. Last, etc.

Cardiff.—The Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association on June 11 gave a complimentary supper to Mr. Leo Joseph, a Past-President of the Association, in celebration of his elevation to the magisterial bench of the city. There was a large attendance, presided over by Mr. G. Thomson Williams, and the proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character. The President, in presenting a handsome illuminated address to Mr. Joseph, said the honour conferred upon Mr. Joseph was richly deserved, and it reflected credit upon the Association, of which he had been a prominent member since its inception. Every office he had held he had filled with conspicuous ability, and his geniality and unfailing courtesy had endeared him to every pharmacist in the district. Mr. A. Hagon endorsed the remarks of the President. Further eulogistic remarks were made by Mr. Jabez A. Jones, Mr. J. Reynolds (Barry), Mr. Gerhold (Penarth), Mr. Lee Jones, Mr. E. Poole, Mr. R. Robinson, Mr. J. D. Jenkins, and Mr. Furnival, jun., after which Mr. Leo Joseph responded. He appreciated the gift that had been made to him in a high degree, but the real value attached to it was the evidence of good will and generosity displayed towards him by the members of the Association. He impressed upon the younger members of the Association that they should not be loth to take up the reins of office, because they would find the duties congenial, and would gain an experience of men and matters that would stand them in good stead throughout their lives. He felt that pharmacy had not received the recognition that is due to it, and he mentioned the names of Mr. Robert Drane, Mr. Jabez Jones, and Mr. A. Hagon—men who have done and are still doing good public service.

Great Yarmouth.—The monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association was held at 156 King Street on June 4, Mr. A. E. Richmond in the chair. Messrs. Hill, Woodcock, Palmer, Whitfield, Goddard, and J. Shearman (Hon. Secretary) were also present. The outing was fixed for June 26 to Potter Heigham. It was decided to ask for 75 per cent. to be paid on the monthly Insurance statements, the balance at end of each quarter after the pre-

London Chemists' Golfing Society.—The monthly medal was tied for by Messrs. J. O. Scott and W. Jones with a net score of 77. The Carmichael trophy, to be competed for in an eighteen-hole bogey contest, may be played for on June 21 or 22. Entries will be received up to Thursday, June 19, and cards should be sent to the Secretary by Monday, June 23.

The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club, held at the Marine Gardens, Edinburgh, on June 5, under ideal weather conditions, was well attended. There were twelve events, two of which were open. Messrs. T. Fraser, J. Quigley, and K. Whitton were judges. Messrs. D. S. Duncan, G. Hume, and D. Taylor acted as timekeepers, and Mr. W. Armstrong as starter.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' League.—The cricket match between Allenburys C.C. and Burgoyne, Burbidge C.C., at Wadham Lodge on June 7 resulted in a fine win for the "Allenburys." Scores: Allenburys, 171 for eight wickets (declared); B.B., 52. For the winners, Crossman (51 not out) and Blick (33) made the highest scores, while Stokes, bowling splendidly, took seven wickets for 17 runs.

The Cricket Match at Rawdon between teams representative of Messrs. W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., and Messrs. Harrison & Waide, Leeds, ended in a win for the former by 10 runs, the scores being 60 runs and 50 runs respectively. Strong winds and the high altitude of the cricket-field (700 ft. above sea-level) made the game difficult. The players and spectators were entertained to tea in Messrs. Cartwright's factory adjoining the field.

The Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club met the local Y.M.C.A. Cricket Club on May 29, scoring 203 against 135 for seven wickets by their opponents. E. Tomlin (64) and A. Ferguson (55) made a club record by hitting up 124 for the first wicket. In the game on June 5 with Leicester Tradesmen's C.C., who declared when they had made 152 for seven wickets, a draw again resulted, after the chemists had knocked off 82 for seven wickets, the chief scorers being Ferguson (22), Tomlin (20), and H. Chawner (14).

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into matters relating to the sale and advertisement of patent and proprietary medicines held its final sitting for the hearing of evidence on Thursday, June 12. Sir Henry Norman presided, and other members present were Sir P. Magnus, Sir H. Dalziel, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Hill Wood, Mr. Newton, Mr. Haydn Jones, Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Bathurst. Dr. Chapple came in just before the luncheon adjournment. The morning sitting began just after twelve, and lasted until a quarter to two.

THE AUSTRALIAN PRACTICE.

The whole day was taken up with the evidence and examination of Dr. W. K. Norris, Chief Medical Officer in London to the Commonwealth of Australia. He was up till recently the Director of Quarantine in Australia, and previously was head of the Victorian Board of Health. He gave evidence as to the practice of his Government under the Commerce Act, 1905, and the Customs Act in regard to the importation of proprietary medicines into Australia and the principles which guided him in censoring the patent medicines brought into the country.

He stated at the outset that his information is based on official knowledge, but he was not there officially on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia. There might be some official matters to which he could not reply without consulting the High Commissioner.

The Chairman asked witness, in the first place, to give the Committee a general outline of the reasons which caused the Commonwealth Government to take action restricting the importation of patent medicines. Witness said that practically the reasons were that from time to time the question of protecting the public with regard to the sale of remedies had been discussed and questions had been asked by members of the various parties in the House. The result was that the feeling of the House crystallised in the Commerce Act, 1905. While that Act dealt with quite a large number of cases, to which penalties for false trade description are applied, there are sections providing special restrictions on certain things, such as articles used for food and drink, drugs, or medicinal preparations for internal or external use, apparel, jewellery, and seeds in plants. Those sections gave an indication of the special conditions to be applied to proprietary medicines, and of the procedure which had been the outcome of the Act. In the Customs Act there are special provisions for the prohibition of importation of medical appliances which are considered to be undesirable.

The Chairman: Can you tell us briefly what principles were kept in view?

Dr. Norris said, first of all, he wished to point out that the question had not been dealt with from the standpoint of the interests of the medical profession, but purely from that of the public. He felt that was a point which should be remembered. The protection of persons from injury, direct or indirect, through the use of patent medicines is one of the main principles which have been kept in view. There are many remedies sold for communicable diseases, and they felt it necessary to protect the public, not merely from the standpoint of health, but also in regard to extravagant claims made in the printing matter which accompanied the medicine. One of their objects was to see that the public are not exploited.

It has been held that the function of medical science in its application and practice is in any case to deal with the morbid condition itself, and its effects in the light of all the facts of medical science and the personal factors in the case, as distinct from the mere symptoms. It had also been felt that a competent diagnosis of the facts of the case is a necessary antecedent to rational treatment. It is held by the medical profession as a primary principle of medical science that there should be prompt publicity with regard to all remedial agents, and that it is wrong to conceal the existence of facts concerning such agents.

At this stage some questions were asked as to whose

opinions witness was expressing. They were, he said, those held by medical men, and the Constitutional authorities by taking legislative action also approved of them.

GOVERNING PRINCIPLES.

The witness went on to say that one of the main ideas with regard to protecting traders as traders was that, in view of the public importance of health, any person engaged in the proprietary-medicine trade might reasonably be required to show in the prescriptions and recommendations accompanying his remedy a knowledge and appreciation of medical science and opinion of the day. He could imagine a remedy for a simple ailment, in which the proprietor said that if it was not effective the patient should see a medical man. It was held that all the principal remedies are the product of pharmacological practice and clinical research. He wished to say that one of the principles governing the executive officers was that their work might at any moment be called into the light of day, and, remembering that, there was no danger of bureaucratic action. Another point was that it was recognised that there might be errors of judgment, and without any pressure on the part of manufacturers whatever the Department had determined upon a policy of inviting aggrieved persons to submit their preparations and medicines and appliances, with the accompanying printed matter and the Department's criticisms, to any private, independent, and competent public authority, with a view to obtaining another opinion, and the Department agreed that if such opinion was contrary to the opinion of the Department the matter would be re-opened. If it was a question of medicine, it would be referred to the Professor of Medicine at one of the universities. He had in certain cases of British manufacturers recommended that the matter should be submitted to a medical officer of the Local Government Board.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Is this in the form of an appeal from your decision?—No; but if anyone objects to the decision he is written to by the Department and informed that if he obtains the opinion of any competent public authority, and if that opinion differs from ours, the matter will be re-opened. That has been done in many cases, but we have never yet had an appeal.

Questioned as to what happened if the independent authority differed from the Department, he said that each body considered the matter, and it was sometimes found that one or the other had made a mistake, and a decision with regard to the case was arrived at after a conference. He had never heard of a case in which a person who had been written to had returned to the charge and said there was good reason why the Department should alter their decision.

THE LIMITS OF THE LAW.

In reply to questions, Dr. Norris said that the regulations apply only to imported matter; the Commonwealth has no power to follow up the remedies afterwards. He thought this last-named defect would be remedied in time by legislation in the various States. Victoria was the first to pass a Pure Food Act, in which drugs were only dealt with incidentally; this was followed by legislation in New South Wales which dealt with drugs more definitely. Since then laws have been passed in Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, which have elaborated the previous legislation.

Mr. Glyn-Jones asked, in regard to an objectionable circular on an imported remedy, whether this could be sent separately and placed round the bottle in Australia. Witness thought there was power to stop such a practice.

In reply to the Chairman, witness said that prohibitions had been issued under the Customs Act in regard to Oxydon, an American appliance supposed to embody the use of a new force, and Tuberculozone. The authorities deal with all medicines, whether for man or beast, and require the declaration on the label of certain specified drugs. Then there is a censorship of printed matter which has been applied in an enormous number of cases.

Sir Henry Dalziel: Does that apply also to local manufacturers?—No.

The registration of formulæ is only in operation in Western Australia, but there has not been time to see what effect this has had. New South Wales and Tasmania

have power to call for formulæ. The special line in regard to printed matter is that proof is needed of statements. If a remedy is stated to be a discovery or from a famous doctor's formula the importer would be required to substantiate this.

The Chairman asked whether the Department had found out whether Mother Seigel existed, but Dr. Norris said he did not remember the question being raised, although it came up in regard to a Dr. Hall's epilepsy cure.

Doctors' testimonials are censored, but testimonials from analysts regarding the medical properties of a remedy are not allowed. There is an increasing vogue to issue invitations to purchase other preparations if the one which is being used is not strong enough; these and invitations to correspond with the makers are not allowed. The official criticism of printed matters aims at removing misleading statements at once.

Witness produced an article from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" of January 1, 1910, which he said was written by Mr. Piper without any inspiration. In this it was pointed out that a certain amount of trade puff is to be expected and is allowed for by the Department.

CHASTITY OF LANGUAGE.

In regard to the difficulties in practice, he said, in answer to the Chairman, that they would not allow the expression "a magnificent substance for the relief of cough," but might allow the word "useful." Mr. Lawson chimed in, "You require a certain chastity of language," and Mr. Newton said they seemed to require toning down. Witness said it amounted to a mitigation of vaunting recommendations. One manufacturer is not allowed to depreciate the goods of another. It would not be permissible to say the "natural cure" or "only cure"; in fact, cure is not allowed at all, but "remedy for use in" or "remedy valuable in" is to be employed. The definite article "the," which, as the Chairman said, is harmless enough on the face of it, is not permitted where it is equivalent to "only." The words "specific," "a new discovery," "skin food," and "absorbed by the skin" may not be used. Neither may remedies be recommended for continued use. Medicated wines are looked upon with grave suspicion, and "wine of cod-liver oil" was not allowed. Guarantees to cure are objected to, and in gonorrhœa remedies a statement must be appended warning the user that a medical man should be consulted if the disease does not yield readily, and that there is danger of spreading the disease.

The Chairman then asked witness as to whether any objections had been received from the public. None had been received, nor has the action of the authorities been considered high-handed. He gave an instance where an agent for a remedy which was recommended for abscess of the breast was shown the seriousness of the statement and altered it both in his Australian literature and in that used in Great Britain. In the case of Beecham's Pills a statement regarding secret maladies which was removed from the circulars used in Australia is allowed to remain in Great Britain. The statement, which was in effect that the pills will eliminate syphilis virus from the human body, was very serious—almost criminal. In regard to difficulties of analysis many mixtures of vegetable drugs cannot be analysed, but mineral constituents and alkaloids can be detected without difficulty. There is a considerable patent-medicine trade done in Australia, but he could not say whether it is increasing. Medical men do not dispense in Australia—that is done by the chemist. The restrictions on the patent-medicine trade have not caused any diminution in the sale of patent medicines or the practice of drug-taking, but the public take more interest in the matter now. The proprietors of newspapers objected at first to the restrictions, because they received a private letter from proprietors of patent medicine which threatened to withdraw advertising. Witness was able to neutralise the effect of this letter by another which he sent to the various editors in Victoria. The only effect of declaring on the label the presence of drugs has been to let people know it is there.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE.

Asked by the Chairman if he had any suggestions to make to the Committee, the witness said what he suggested must be regarded as purely his own ideas. He would like to see reformed legislation which would bring all English-speaking people into line. He thought there should either be a public declaration of the formula on the label or else a compulsory registration in which the formula was disclosed in confidence. He did not think, however, that the public declarations of the formula would be of much use to the public, for they would not really know much more about the medicine, though they would think they knew. The fact that the registration of the formula might be taken as a Government guarantee of the medicine could be guarded against as easily here as in Australia. He did not like the word "censorship," but for the protection of the public there should be some scrutiny of the labels. It would be an advantage to have more frequent addenda to the B.P. Only one description should be allowed of a definite chemical compound used as a therapeutic agent. He would not allow the same substance to be sold under different names, and, while he would protect the original inventor of a proprietary medicine, he would give no protection to the man who took an ordinary drug and sold it under a trade name. He thought the scrutiny of labels should be extended to newspaper advertisements, and that it should be possible to require the alteration of, or insist upon the withdrawal of, advertisements of an objectionable character.

The Chairman asked if he would be right in summing up the general attitude of the Australian authorities as the application of common sense and common medical knowledge with a view to the protection of ignorant people, and received an affirmative reply.

The Committee adjourned for luncheon.

AFTER LUNCHEON

witness was further cross-examined.

In reply to Mr. Lynch, he said the idea had been to arrive at decisions with as complete and fair a consideration of facts as was possible. They held that what was required in this matter was common sense plus a special sense.

Mr. Lawson: May I ask you whether the driving power which produced the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act in the Commonwealth was enthusiasm for public health or for fiscal protection?

Witness: I should say that the idea of fiscal protection had not one jot or tittle to do with the matter.

But would you say that whatever the purpose the result has been that there are now manufactured in Australia many mixtures and preparations very similar to those which are imported and which are being freely advertised by the same sort of exaggerated advertisements as those to which you have referred?—I think that is an entirely unforeseen and unexpected development. If the Commonwealth Government is seeking power to control this, it is evident that it is not in sympathy with it.

The Commonwealth Government, I suppose, would have to obtain a revision of the Constitution to do that?—The States see to it, and the Commonwealth endeavours to encourage the States to see to it.

As a matter of fact, am I right in saying that such a mixture as Dr. Sheldon's New Discovery, which is a cough-mixture, has a large sale in Australia and is largely advertised?—I think it is very possible.

Would it be fair to say that there is a large business done in Australia in abortifacients made in Melbourne and Sydney?—Not to my knowledge.

Nor in female remedies?—I have not seen advertisements referring to Australian manufactures of that kind to any extent. I know there has been a growing volume of public opinion on the matter, and I understand it is held that the law in its present form is defective.

Dr. Norris admitted that it is possible after patent medicines had been admitted into Australia for leaflets which could not be imported with them to be wrapped round them, and that if that were done they would not get that truth of description at which they aimed. He questioned whether it is done in practice. He also stated that he had had reason to complain to the Commonwealth Government that medicines which had been excluded

when attempts had been made to import them were now being manufactured in Australia. An amendment of the law has been under consideration. In order that their legislation should be really effective, they should have legislation within the Commonwealth similar to that with regard to imported goods. He did not think the publication of the medical formula in itself would be of any great value to the public. He thought the use of comparatives and superlatives in newspaper advertisements should be suppressed if exaggerated or misleading statements were made.

In reply to Mr. Newton, he said the staff of the Department in Australia consisted of two medical men and a clerical staff. They occasionally had the assistance of veterinary officers or consulted a leading physician or surgeon in their cases of scrutiny. The number of investigations made were from twenty to thirty a week. When an article had once been passed an officer appointed for that purpose kept an eye on it. In order to avoid trade delay when medicines arrive—and they appear to be not grossly extravagant in the claims made for them—they are released from Customs and samples only are held back. In every case they endeavoured to do the work without injustice, and ample time is given to communicate with manufacturers at home before there is any prohibition.

Replying to Mr. Bathurst, witness said the regulations had not been long enough in existence yet to know definitely whether there had been any great development in the manufacture of Australian-made articles. He believed there had, in fact, been a development of this kind since the passing of the Act. The policy pursued in his Department had, he considered, been justified. There was less offensive matter submitted now than two years ago. He had suggested that the West Australian method of registration of the formula should be followed, and the public would be protected in this way if the Department were given power to prohibit anything they considered objectionable. He would like to see the confidential registration of formula method adopted by the whole English-speaking world.

Mr. Glyn-Jones elicited that Dr. Norris held an Australian qualification with a London Degree in Public Health. He, practically, had set the pace for the kind of legislation they were discussing. With regard to the Commerce Act, he agreed that its working must tend to the advantage of the home producer. Considering the broad lines of policy on which Dr. Norris and his medical colleague ran their Department, Mr. Glyn-Jones suggested that if put into force, their suggestions would practically put an end to all patent medicines. Witness demurred, but his questioner reminded him that, in advertising on labels or to the public, morbid conditions could only be taken into consideration, and not symptoms. If reference could not be made to symptoms, how could the manufacturer sell the medicine? Dr. Norris said they could be sold if they were "sound pharmaceutical preparations." He agreed that the conditions could not be complied with strictly unless a medical man were called in. He would not allow anyone to say his cough-mixture was "the best," but he had no doubt that the Customs would allow golf-balls in even if they were labelled "best golf balls," or if it was stated that they "add 25 per cent. to the length of your drive."

Reading from the C.D.A. of July 1912, Mr. Glyn-Jones asked witness if the statement were correct that "in only three cases has it been necessary to take steps (under the Commerce Act)," the articles being "Oxygenator," "Tuberculozine," and "Oxydonor." Witness believed that was so; there had only been three prohibitions. With regard to another statement in the same article that "the Department could say to any importer 'this medicine shall not be allowed to enter' and no reasons need be given," Dr. Norris said he did not know on what that was based, unless it was on the powers given under the Customs Act. He and his colleague had no power to prohibit. They could only advise the Customs, and they had to give good reasons for their advice. His colleague and himself endeavoured to keep bias in their decisions right back, and to be able to offer intelligent reasons to justify these decisions before any tribunal. With regard to the use of

comparatives and superlatives, he did not agree that in some diseases one remedy must be "the best." They had frequently allowed such labels to be amended to "one of the best."

Mr. Glyn-Jones then probed witness as to the way he and his colleague estimated "extravagant value." When Beecham's Pills were put forward as "worth a guinea a box," when as a matter of fact they sell at 1s. 1½d., what would they do?

Dr. Norris said they would look upon a statement of that kind as only a "puff," and would not prevent it. The things they had in mind were such things as remedies for epilepsy held out as being composed of very rare ingredients, difficult to obtain, and therefore sold at 32s. per bottle. Putting a hypothetical case, Mr. Glyn-Jones asked what objection there was to telling the public in Australia that a cough-mixture had been passed by Dr. Norris's Department as "one of the best." Dr. Norris agreed to the reasonableness of such a demand. He agreed that the Department was exercising their functions in the interests of the consumer in Australia, and it was reasonable, from the point of view of the vendor, that the fact should be advertised, but it was not politic from the Governmental standpoint. Answering further questions, he said there had never been any radical difference of opinion between his colleague and himself with regard to the phraseology on the articles submitted. He had heard that the Board of Customs here had said they had sometimes the greatest difficulty in deciding whether certain phrases did or did not hold out or recommend certain things for the prevention, cure, or relief of ailments. He agreed that the medical profession was seriously divided occasionally regarding the relative usefulness of certain medicines in certain diseases, and the suggestions he had made depended for success on the state of knowledge and probity of the administrators. The regulations had not met with much opposition from the trade or the Press in Australia. This might be because the Press and the home manufacturer would ultimately benefit by the restrictions and prohibitions, but he did not think so. In cases that had come before his Department there had seldom or never been any compromise between the parties.

This ended the cross-examination, and Dr. Norris added that in the same category as cures for consumption or cancer he would put any reference to tumours, epilepsy, and diabetes.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Norris. This is the last witness, so that the Committee will probably now proceed to the preparation of their report.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, June 17.

Royal Society of Arts, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W., at 9 p.m. Conversazione and reception by Lord Sanderson.

Thursday, June 19.

Association of Women Pharmacists, Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. Among the Papers to be communicated are: "Absorption Spectra and Chemical Reactivity—Part III. Trinitrobenzene, Trinitroanisole, and Picric Acid," by Dr. E. C. C. Baly and Mr. F. O. Rice; "Derivatives of *o*-xylene—Part V. 5-Bromo-*o*-4-xylene and 6-Bromo-*o*-4-xylene," by Miss D. J. Bartlett and Dr. A. W. Crossley; "The Rotatory Dispersive Power of Organic Compounds" (two papers), by Dr. T. M. Lowry.

POETS AND DOCTORS are alleged to be ever on the look-out for jealous rivals, and evidently barbers are not exempt from this distressing ailment. A chemist sold a safety-razor to a customer recently, and the purchase was returned a day or two later as not being worth the money. "Who told you that?" demanded the indignant pharmacist. "My barber says it's wasting money buying those razors," was the reply.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 21, 1913.)

- "VETODYNE"; for a veterinary preparation (2). By the Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 59 Dingwall Road, Croydon. 350,421.
- "SOR-TOX"; for rat-poison (2). By W. D. Drummond & Co., Priory Place, Craigie, Perth. 350,469.
- Label device including dead rat, skull and cross-bones, with words "ROUGH ON RATS," etc.; for vermin-destroyers (2). By E. S. Wells, 706-708 Grand Street, Jersey City, U.S.A. 349,879.
- Label device of two dogs with dead rat, and words "LONDONVUS, THE LONDON VIRUS. OUR OCCUPATION'S GONE" ("London Virus" disclaimed); for a vermin-killer (2). By E. S. Howard, 75 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 351,216.
- Picture of athlete jumping over the world, for a medicinal tonic food-powder (3); and picture of cotton-plant, for medicinal chemicals (3). By Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 19-21 Lower Priory, Birmingham. 344,476, 351,086.
- "RADIOPLASME," with picture of woman with electroscrope, for poultices and plasters (3). By P. Guyenot, Rue de l'Institut Zander, Aix-les-Bains, France. 348,592.
- Device with words "MUSTEROLE, WILL NOT BLISTER"; for a medicinal preparation (3). By the Musterole Co., 10,103 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. 350,827.
- "SULPHURILLA"; for a medicine (3). By the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove. 350,375.
- "WILMA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. Laurie, Hawthornden, Buchanan Drive, Cambuslang. 351,127.
- "NEUROZIT"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By the Neurological Medicines, Ltd. 317A Neshells Park Road, Neshells, Birmingham. 351,161.
- "KLIMAX"; for photographic apparatus (8). By T. Harbers, 81F Machern, near Leipzig. 351,164.
- "BOKMUZ"; for non-medicated surgical bandages (11). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 48 Wigmore Street, London, W. 350,201.
- "BRONAMALT"; for malt substances (42). By Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., London, N. 349,714.
- "DEXTRAL"; for malt extract (42). By Perry & Hope, Ltd., Nitshill, near Glasgow. 350,044.
- Sparkling gem, with words "JEWEL BRAND"; for chewing-gum (42). By Wrigley's, Ltd., 164 Piccadilly, London, W. 350,104.
- "DURBAR," with picture of same; for goods (47), and for perfumery, etc. (48). By E. Cook & Co., Ltd., East London Soap Works, Bow, E. 350,005/6.
- "HYCOLEA" and "PACOLEA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., 15 Elm Street, London, W.C. 349,655, 350,855.
- "ATOL"; for a perfume (48). By Luce's Eau de Cologne Co., Ltd., 179 High Street, Southampton. 350,316.
- "ALI BABA," with picture of same; for perfumery, etc. (48). By G. W. Goodwin & Son, Ordsall Lane Soap Works, Manchester. 350,547.
- Device of interrogation mark, with words "WHAT IS IT?"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Uxbridge Road, London, W. 350,814.
- "AVA"; for all goods (48). By N. R. Hannam, 107 Sandford Road, Moseley, Birmingham. 350,814.
- "EGDAM"; for preparations for the hair (48). By Madge Robottom, 10 Broad Street Corner, Birmingham. 350,936.

SWIMMING.—The British Drug Houses and the Allen Swimming Clubs met in a team race at the Pitfield Street Baths on Wednesday, June 11, and the former won by 25 yards. Winners' time: 2 min. 38 secs.

A BOOTS PROSECUTION.—At Marylebone Police Court on June 13, A. R. Mitchell (35) pleaded guilty to stealing Clarke's Blood-mixture, Zam-Buk, and other goods, valued at 7s., from Boots' Edgware Road branch, where he was employed. At the same time Patrick Lawrence (37), drug-store proprietor, 372 Harrow Road, was charged with receiving the articles. He pleaded not guilty. Both accused were committed for trial, and were allowed bail.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 12.

THE drug and chemical markets still remain very quiet, judging by expressed opinions of London dealers and others. Apart from this, however, the chemical overseas trade of the United Kingdom showed exceptional activity last month, according to the Board of Trade Returns, both as regards quantities and values. Few market alterations have occurred, these including an advance in opium in Turkey, which buyers here do not follow, as they believe in lower prices. Among chemicals, tartaric acid is excessively scarce on spot, and cream of tartar remains very firm. Ammon. carb. prices are now subject to a discount, whereas they were formerly net. Crude camphor is lower. Quinine steady. In essential oils, bergamot is again easier, but lemon and orange have further advanced. Citronella oil is very scarce, and West Indian lime oil is still advancing. New neroli oil will be cheaper. Other changes include a decline in castor oil, cloves, and turpentine. Cod-liver oil is the turn harder, and it is believed that prices have touched their lowest. Gentian is in good demand, and for senega higher rates are quoted on spot. The principal movements have been as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Citronella oil	Cod-liver oil	Ammonia sulphate	Aloes (Socotrine auct.)
Lemon oil	Paraldehyde	Bergamot oil	Ammon. carb.
Lime oil	Prussiates	Cinnamon (c.i.f.)	Camphor (cr.)
Opium	Shellac	Copper sulphate	Cardamoms
Orange oil	Wax, Japan (c.i.f.)		Cassia fistula
Senega			Castor oil (Eng.)
Wax, bees' (Jam.)			Cloves
			Ipecacuanha (Rio)
			Sarsaparilla (grey Jam.)
			Turpentine

London Markets.

ACETONE.—Pure in accordance with the latest British Government specification is quoted at 75s., and according to previous specification at 74s. per cwt., c.i.f. London, etc., in 10-cwt. iron drums.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE.—The prices of the Convention, which were formerly net, are now subject to a reduction of 5 per cent., and are as follows: Lump, in casks, 3½d. per lb.; powdered, in casks, 4d.; and ½d. per lb. extra in 1-cwt. kegs.

ANTIMONY.—Rumours are again in circulation that fresh attempts are being made to form another international combine to control the output and the marketing of crude and refined antimony. Inquiries made in reliable quarters have elicited the fact that those home smelters who held aloof from the old short-lived combine have actually been approached by interests closely identified with the new move. The initiation this time was more particularly made by those who handle the supplies of Chinese crude antimony, and who have lately found increasing difficulty to secure an adequate outlet, which would explain the recent marked weakness in Chinese refined, which has

been offered down to 26*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The stocks of Chinese crude appear to be rather unwieldy, hence efforts are made to promote an undertaking among refiners to restrict their operations in order to pave the way for the formation of a more comprehensive combine than the previous one. So far as can be ascertained, there is but little prospect of a satisfactory understanding being arrived at to cut down the output, on this side at any rate. The demand continues to drag, and the price of English refined is now about 32*l.* Second-hand supplies in America are weighing on the market there.

ARECA.—Fair sound quality is scarce on spot, the value of such being about 25*s.* per cwt.

BERGAMOT OIL.—Still tending downwards, 37 to 38 per cent. esters offering at 20*s.* 9*d.* c.i.f., and new crop for January-April shipment at 17*s.* 10*d.* c.i.f. Very little is being done in primary markets.

CAMPOR (CRUDE).—The quotations for Japanese Monopoly camphor have been reduced by 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. to 142*s.* 6*d.* for B.B., and 135*s.* for B., on c.i.f. terms.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—At from 39*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt. spot, there is a little old bark available; for July-September shipment 33*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. is quoted.

CASTOR OIL.—English make is lower at 28*l.* per ton for first pressing; July-December delivery is unchanged at 27*l.* 10*s.*, and January-June (1914) 28*l.* in barrels, usual terms, delivered free on wharf London. Pharmaceutical quality is 50*s.* per ton over the price of first pressing, and oil in tins and cases 50*s.* per ton over the respective price in barrels. Belgian of first pressing is 28*l.* 15*s.* for prompt and 1*l.* less for July-December. In Liverpool good seconds Calcutta is steady at 3½*d.* spot.

CHALK (PRECIPITATED) of finest, whitest, and lightest quality is offered at 12*l.* 10*s.* in 5-cwt. casks, 13*l.* in 2-cwt., and 13*l.* 10*s.* in 1-cwt. casks, per ton net, free ex wharf London.

CINCHONA.—The opening price at the Amsterdam auction was 4.20*c.*, and the average unit 4.14*c.*, the quantity withdrawn being heavy.

CINNAMON.—To arrive the market is easier, with sellers of London assortment at 1*s.* per lb. c.i.f. for July-August shipment. At auction 133 bags Ceylon offered, and a few bags broken quill sold at 9*d.*, subject.

CITRIC ACID is unaltered at from 1*s.* 8½*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

CITRONELLA OIL is very scarce on spot, the value of Ceylon guaranteed to pass Schimmel's test being 1*s.* 10*d.* in drums. No offers for shipment are available.

CLOVES.—Privately the spot price of Zanzibar is lower at 9*d.* per lb. To arrive the sales include September-November shipment at 6½*d.* c.i.f., and for October-December 6*d.* c.i.f. is quoted; June-August delivery is offered at 8½*d.* to 9*d.* Nothing offered at auction.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Several agents make the market the turn firmer, inasmuch as there have been a few sales and more inquiry. Others, however, are still sellers at the previous figures of from 90*s.* to 96*s.* per barrel c.i.f. terms for finest oil, but it is believed that prices generally are at their lowest.

Cabled statistics received from Norway show that the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to June 7 was as follows:

<i>Finmarken</i>			
	Catch of	Yield of	Livers for
	Cod	c.i.o.	Raw Oils
	(hect.)	(hect.)	(hect.)
1913 ...	29,782,000	19,050	3,353
1912 ...	32,327,000	25,139	23,301
<i>Whole of Norway</i>			
1913 ...	71,000,000	44,582	9,344
1912 ...	94,800,000	72,350	30,722

As compared with 1912, it will be seen the total decrease in medicinal cod-liver oil is 27,768 hectolitres.

In reference to the statement we made last week on the authority of the Grimsby correspondent of the "Daily Mail," that the trawler *Sweeper* is the first to be fitted with machinery for converting cod-livers into oil at sea, we are informed by the owners that this is the fourth vessel so fitted,

the trawlers *Pavlova*, *Monimia*, and *Rayon d'Or* having been working for several months.

A Bergen report dated June 4 states that "no change has taken place in the cod-liver-oil market since our last report, this being mainly due to the quiet position of the foreign markets. Buyers abroad seem to be very reluctant to operate. With regard to the increase in production, we may say that the same has been discounted in the present market quotation."

Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 9 that, although the weather kept stormy nearly all last week, the fishing in Finnmarken gave pretty fair results, more than four million cod being caught, which is about 50 per cent. more than during the corresponding week of last year. The official report gives the following results up to June 7:

	1911	1912	1913
Catch of cod (millions) ...	61.9	94.8	71.
Yield of cod-liver oil (hect.) ...	41,500	72,350	44,580
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	12,100	30,700	9,350

The tendency of the oil-market is, however, a little firmer at the unaltered quotation of 93*s.* 6*d.* per barrel, c.i.f., for finest Lofoten non-congealing oil. [See cable for latest price.]

Another Norwegian correspondent writes on June 9 that in the Finnmarken district the cod-fishery for the past week yielded 4½ million fish, with a crop of 2,000 barrels of oil. The total result of our cod-fisheries up to date amounts to 71,000,000 fish with 38,400 barrels crude steam-refined cod-liver oil, compared with 94.8 millions and 62,400 barrels oil last year. Although the demand is comparatively small at present, the tendency on our market is firmer. The local exporters are buyers, but very little oil is offered for sale. The latest price paid is equal to 96*s.* per barrel, c.i.f. London, for best quality of medicinal oil.

COPPER SULPHATE is cheaper, the usual Liverpool brands offering for prompt delivery at 22*l.* to 22*l.* 5*s.* per ton, and 1914 delivery 23*l.*

CREAM OF TARTAR is very firm and comparatively scarce at 89*s.* for 98 per cent., and 87*s.* for 95 per cent. powder.

GAMBOGE.—The *Gannet* has brought thirteen cases *via* Havre.

GENTIAN is firm and in good demand at from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.* per cwt. on the spot.

GINGER.—The sales in Liverpool include 20 tons African at 19*s.* 9*d.* At the London auction 50 bags washed rough Cochín were bought in at 30*s.*

GLYCERIN.—A London dealer's report states that during the past three months large transactions in crude and dynamite qualities have taken place without materially affecting quotations, and chemically pure and other industrial qualities have remained unchanged. The sentiment of the market, on the whole, is for higher prices, and important business has already been done over next year. As far as it is possible to anticipate, values of chemically pure for home trade are likely to remain on the same level as at present. For double-distilled s.g. 1.260 (B.P.) 94*s.* per cwt. is quoted in cases, drums of about 10 cwt. being 4*s.* less, these prices being for consumption in the United Kingdom and for contracts of not less than 5 tons.

JALAP has shown more inquiry, and there is not so much readiness to sell low-testing root at 7*d.*, from 7½*d.* to 8*d.* being asked.

KOLA.—In Liverpool small sales of dried African have been made at from 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.

LEMON-JUICE.—English raw is quoted at 2*s.* 3*d.* per gal., and the value of English-cut *lemon-peel* is from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* per lb. In spite of the heavy arrivals of fresh lemons from Sicily, there was an active demand at the fruit-auctions this week.

LEMON OIL.—A further substantial advance has taken place in the Sicilian market, from whence quotations show a wide range at from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 4*d.* c.i.f., but to-day 19*s.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. is quoted by cable from several quarters, for prompt shipment, but the latter prices are, of course, prohibitive for the moment. New crop for January shipment onwards is quoted at from 10*s.* 4*d.* up to 11*s.* 5*d.* c.i.f. In the absence of adequate supplies, the spot quotation is difficult to give; 17*s.* has been paid for a retail lot in one direction.

A Palermo advice dated June 7 states that during the first part of the week there was again a pause in the market, buyers entirely ceasing to take any interest in the spot market. It looked as if a slight reaction might take place, as for a few days it was quite apparent that some of the "bulls" were making an effort to keep up prices. At the last moment, however, some unexpected purchases by exporters at tip-top figures created a very firm market again, several considerable-sized parcels being bought up at the parity of 16s. 10d. c.i.f. At the close the market is very excited again, and holders have seized the occasion to advance prices still further.

LIME OIL shows a further advance, 1s. 10d. having been paid for distilled, with 2s. asked; for hand-pressed 14s. 6d. is quoted.

LINSEED OIL has shown little alteration, closing at 23s. 9d. on spot for pipes and 24s. for barre's.

A monthly report states that since May 7 the market has remained very firm, and towards the end of the month advanced about 7s. 6d. per ton in all positions, due chiefly to an attempt to engineer a "squeeze." This, however, was only partially successful, and the close of May witnessed a decline of about 1l. on the spot and 10s. to 12s. 6d. forward from the highest point touched. Although linseed has been arriving in Europe in much heavier quantities than a year ago, it has quickly passed into consumption, and there is said to be but little surplus stock here either of seed or oil. There is undoubtedly a largely increased demand from the paint, varnish, and linoleum trades this season, and in addition there is a considerable call from soap-makers, owing to the high price of cotton and soya oils, which normally are important raw materials in that industry. The course of the market over the next two or three months will probably be downwards. There is a huge quantity of linseed afloat now to Europe—double that of a year ago at this period. Canada and the Plate have a considerable quantity yet to ship, and while the crop in India is reported somewhat smaller than last year, the tonnage despatched to date from that quarter represents but a very small proportion of the exportable surplus. Shippers of Indian qualities are offering more freely now than they have during the last two or three months, and while it is stated by some that the natives will hold their crops for better prices, the prospects—at present favourable—of record linseed-crops again this year in North America may cause them to yield.

NEROLI OIL.—Prices for the new French have not yet been fixed, but in view of the much larger quantities of orange-flowers distilled, it is anticipated prices will be lower than last year.

OPIUM.—An advance of from 6d. to 9d. per lb. has taken place from the previous quotations on the Smyrna market, and sellers there and in Constantinople are more reserved. Business is reported from Smyrna at 15s. 11d. for 11½ per cent., with sellers at 16s., but there are no sellers for autumn delivery at the moment. The spot values are between 18s. 6d. and 19s. for good druggists' qualities. In soft shipping descriptions small sales of secondary Tokats have been made at 20s., and for Hadjiken, which is scarce on spot, from 24s. to 25s. has been paid.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on May 30 that in consequence of a further decline in prices this week some 53 cases changed hands for American account. At the close one buyer, anxious to secure some richer druggists' qualities, paid 6d. per lb. more money to fulfil his engagement. We quote: Mixed talequale of all denominations, 13s. to 15s.; richer grades, mixed, 15s. to 16s.; extra Karahissar and Akcheir, 16s. to 17s.; "extrissima," ditto, uniform, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Yerlis, selected (11½ per cent. to 12½ per cent.), 17s. to 18s. For "extrissima" Karahissar and Akcheir uniform selected quality, with no mixtures, the buyers can reckon on an average tender of 11½ to 12 per cent., and for the "extra" of 11 to 11½ per cent. The arrivals in Smyrna are 2,425 cases, against 1,179 at same date last year.

A Constantinople correspondent writes on June 7 that the sales amount to five cases inferior at 220 pirs. per ok. Market is quiet, with continued favourable news from the Interior. It is hoped that the crop will be as important as that of the previous year—viz., 7,000 cases. The arrivals in Constantinople amount to 2,506 cases, against 1,345, and the stock is 419 cases, against 67.

ORANGE OIL.—For prompt shipment, both bitter and sweet are quoted at 14s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f., being again dearer.

A Palermo advice dated June 7 states that the great scarcity of supplies has led to an irregular market. As soon as any inquiries come in holders are in a position to squeeze

out of the buyers prices entirely out of proportion to what is considered a nominal market value when trade is inactive. Some business has taken place this week, prices showing a heavy advance, and the position remains very firm with an upward tendency.

PARALDEHYDE, after the recent decline, is now 1d. per lb. firmer at 1s. 6½d. per lb.

PETROLEUM-JELLY.—Prices of white B.P. range from 52s. to 61s., yellow B.P. 19s. to 21s., and brown 16s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt., in barrels, free principal ports U.K.

QUININE.—Steady, with an occasional seller from second-hands of the usual German brands at 10d. per oz., which has been paid for retail lots of a few thousand ounces, but there is not much available at this figure.

At the Amsterdam auction held on June 6, 1,417½ kilos. Ed. II. were bought in at fl.17.50 per kilo. The next auction will be held on June 20.

The British Consul for Java, in his annual report for 1912, states that the product of the Bandong quinine-factory still continues to be sold direct to dealers, and realised from 6½d. to 10½d. per oz. The factory now manufactures sugar-coated and uncoated sulphate of quinine tablets of 2, 3, and 5 grains, which are largely consumed locally. A thriving trade in this article is also carried on with the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and British India, the quantity of tablets exported during the year amounting to 675,000.

SENEGA.—The spot stocks, which are very limited, appear to be in the hands of one holder, who asks 3s. 6d. per lb. net. The demand, however, as is usual at this period, is also very limited. New crop is due during July-August.

SHELLAC is firmer, but spot trading has been quiet, fair TN selling at from 86s. to 87s. per cwt. Fair AC Garnet is quoted 80s., and GAL 74s.; TN for May-June shipment has been sold at 88s. c.i.f. and sellers. Futures are dearer, with a good business, the sales including August at 87s. 6d. to 88s., and October 89s. to 90s.

SOY.—Quiet at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per gal. The *Rhesus* has brought 184 casks from Hong-Kong. In the drug-auction 25 casks (Seuloong) were limited at 1s. 5d. per gal., duty paid.

TARTARIC ACID is extremely scarce on the spot, demand having been stimulated by the hot weather. The quotation is unaltered, however, at from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¼d. for foreign and 1s. 0¾d. for English.

TURMERIC.—Privately the market is unaltered, with Madras finger offering at from 17s. to 20s. for fair to good, and for Bengal sellers quote 16s. 6d. c.i.f. Cochin split bulbs sell at 15s.

TURPENTINE is lower on balance, touching 27s. 6d. early in the week, but subsequently recovering to 28s. 3d. for American on spot, at which it closes.

A monthly report states there is little business doing. Receipts of new crop so far are heavier than a year ago, but it may be questioned whether this movement will last with present low prices. Meantime, however, there is no early prospect of a rise in values.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Business has been done for July-August shipment at 41s. 1½d. per cwt. c.i.f. In the drug-auction 20 cases (Chikusan brand) sold without reserve at 43s. 3d. per cwt.

WAX, PARAFFIN.—For B.P. quality (m.p. 130 to 135) 3d. per lb. in 2-cwt. cases is quoted.

London Drug-auctions.

Commercial Sale Rooms,

Mincing Lane, E.C., June 12.

At the auction of new drugs the demand on the whole was poor, thus reflecting the state of business privately. Prices as a rule tended downwards, noticeable declines taking place in Rio ipecac. and grey sarsaparilla. Socotrine aloes, in kegs, was forced off at a decline of 7s. 6d. per cwt.; Cape was neglected, and tending easier. Buchu was steady for what little sold, Sumatra benzoin being neglected. Cardamoms declined 3d. to 4d. for medium to bold sizes of Ceylon Mysore, smalls being steady and seed cheaper. Jamaica and Hayti honey was actively competed for at irregular but generally full-up prices. Matto Grosso ipecacuanha declined from 1s. to 1s. 6d., but Johore sold at very satisfactory rates, although easier than the previous sale. Menthol brought full private rates, although offered without reserve. Rhubarb was quiet, and grey Jamaica sarsaparilla,

which was offered in quantity, declined about 7d. per lb. Tinnevely senna was steady, tamarinds firm for West Indian, and beeswax of little interest. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Agar-agar	20	8	Kamala	2	0
Aloes—			Lavender-flowers..	4	4
Aden (from) cs.	13	0	Lime-juice	11	0
Cape	71	7	Menthol	8	8
Socotrine	35	25	Milk-sugar	46	0
Areca	12	0	Myrrh	16	3
Balsam tolu	10	0	Nutmegs	3	3
Belladonna-root ..	1	0	Nux vomica	95	0
Benzoin (Sumatra)	65	0	Orange oil (W.I.)	1	0
Buchu	20	2	Papain	7	0
Calamus	3	0	Peppermint oil ..	15	0
Calumba	54	10	Purce	12	0
Camphor (Jap. ref.)	33	23	Quillaia	50	0
Canella alba	8	8	Quince-seed	3	0
Cannabis indica ..	3	0	Rhapontica-root ..	42	0
Cardamoms & seed	156	115	Rhatany	3	0
Cassia fistula	52	6	Rhubarb (China) cs.	24	19
Chamomiles	6	0	do. (bgs.)	32	0
Chiretta	8	0	Saffron	2	0
Cinchona	9	0	Sandalwood	87	0
Cinnamon oil	5	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Colocynth-pulp ..	8	0	Grey Jam	41	35
Copaiba (drms.)	15	0	Lima-Jam	29	0
Croton-seed	4	0	Native Jam	5	5
Cubebs	25	0	Scammonium (bxs)	2	0
Cuttlefish-bone ..	111	0	Senna and pods—		
Digitalis	6	0	Alexandrian	26	14
Dragon's-blood ..	11	0	Tinnevely	133	88
Ergot	11	0	Soy	25	0
Galbanum	3	0	Tamarinds	12	12
Gum acacia	77	0	Tonka-beans	10	2
Honey—			Turmeric	139	0
Hayti	57	57	Wax (Bees)—		
Jamaica	108	108	East African ..	7	0
Ipecacuanha—			East Indian	90	0
Cartagena	1	0	Jamaica	2	2
East Indian	26	26	Zanzibar	19	0
Matto Grosso ..	15	15	Wax (Japan)	20	20
Minas	4	0			

AGAR-AGAR.—Two cases Japanese strip (Yokohama No. 1) sold at 1s. 5½d., one case (Kobe No. 2) at 1s. 4½d., 2 cases (Kobe No. 3) at 1s. 1d., and 3 cases cuttings at 11½d. per lb.

ALOES.—Cape neglected, with only retail sales in auction. Four cases Mossel Bay, on usual 20 per cent. tares, sold at 48s. 6d. for fair firsts; 2 cases fair seconds, part drossy, sold at 43s.; and one case ordinary dull at 43s. A bid of 47s. is to be submitted to the owner for good seconds. Socotrine in kegs were about 7s. 6d. per cwt. cheaper on sales without reserve (in order to close an account-sales), 25 kegs finding buyers at from 45s. 6d. to 46s. per cwt. for fair soft hepatic. Privately this quality sells at 55s.

BENZONIN.—Neglected; no business being done. Good almondy Sumatra seconds were bought in at 8l. 5s., fair ditto at 7l. 15s., and middling at 7l. 5s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Steady. A bale of good green round clean sold at 5s. 9d., and a bale of fair green, slightly stalky, at 5s. 8d. Ovals were limited at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d.

CALUMBA.—Ten bags of small to bold yellow washed sorts sold without reserve at 28s., and for 32 bags of common small corky, natural sorts, 10s. was the retail price.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—In the drug-auction thirteen cases of 2½-lb. slabs sold at 1s. 3d., being cheaper. Five cases of 1-oz. tablets realised 1s. 5d., and five cases ¼-oz. tablets at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., all without reserve. Privately the sales include 70 cases ¼-oz. Japanese tablets at 1s. 5½d. per lb. c.i.f., and for July-August shipment sellers of 2½-lb. slabs quote 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. Arrivals comprise 270 cases crude from Keelung and 100 cases refined from Kobe.

CANELLA ALBA.—A lot of 8 bales small to bold palish quill, rather coarse, sold at from 47s. to 50s. per cwt. without reserve.

CARDAMOMS met with a slow sale, medium to bold sizes of Ceylon-Mysore declining from 3d. to 4d., smalls being steady and seed lower. Indian from Calicut were full up, and Mangalores were bought in at firm rates, the broker intimating there was no more of this description to fol-

low. The following rates were paid: Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold pale, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; bold and medium do., 4s. 5d. to 4s. 7d.; small and medium, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 5d. *Splits*.—Medium to bold pale, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; brown and split, 2s. 11d. to 3s.; common to fair picking, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 3d.; good seed, 4s. 2d. Thirteen cases lean mixed sizes sold without reserve at from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. *Indian* from Calicut, extra bold pale long, 5s. 6d.; bold and medium, 5s. 5d.; small and medium, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.; tiny 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; medium size pale Alleppy character, 4s. 8d.; good pale round Mangalore character, 5s. 7d.; bold and medium, 5s. 4d.; small, 5s. 3d.; tiny, 4s. 4d.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Six baskets fair small West-Indian pod sold without reserve at 15s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The *Iyo Maru* has brought 5 packages, and the *Rhesus* 6 packages from Singapore. Five cases common broken Singapore slab were taken out at auction without mention of price.

HONEY.—Early in the auction 35 packages Jamaica sold rather cheaply, but the chief offerings of Jamaica and Hayti met with active competition at irregular but full-up prices as follows: *Jamaica*: Set white in barrels, 38s.; palish setting, 35s. to 36s.; good pale amber liquid, 40s. to 41s. 6d.; ditto, a little darker, 37s. to 38s. 6d.; dark to fair brown liquid, 33s. to 35s. 6d.; and ordinary thick syrup, 31s. *Hayti*: Good pale yellow set, 37s. to 38s.; fair to good brown set and setting, 34s. to 36s.; dark brown setting, 31s. to 33s.; and dark brown liquid, 30s. to 31s.

IPECACUANHA.—The new lot of 26 bales Johore was offered to-day, the parcel consisting of uniformly good bold native picked well-annulated root, but more or less greyish, which met with a ready sale to various buyers, the first three bales opening at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 10d., and advancing to 8s. to 8s. 2d., by far the larger proportion going at the higher price. A bale of grease-damaged sold at 6s. 7d., and a bale of siftings at 7s. 6d. Although these prices were cheaper than those paid in March last, they were considered very satisfactory. Of Matto Grosso, 15 bales were offered, all more or less country-damaged, and with a larger percentage of stem than usual. These sold at a decline of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. on previous prices, from 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. being paid for ordinary dull to fair (one lot 7s. 1d.). Fair cultivated Minas was held at 8s., at which the broker said he was selling privately. The *Danube* has brought 27 packages from Monte Video, also 15 packages from Bahia.

LAVERDER-FLOWERS.—Four bags fair French sold at 45s. per cwt., and at 25s. for inferior mixed, net and gross for net.

MENTHOL.—In auction three cases Suzuki sold without reserve at from 20s. 8d. to 20s. 9d. per lb., and for five cases Kobayashi, also without reserve, from 20s. 8d. to 21s. 1d. per lb. (average price 20s. 10½d.) was paid, which prices were considered satisfactory. Privately, small spot sales are reported at 20s. 9d. for Suzuki. Towards the close of last week business was done in Kobayashi for June shipment at 19s. 6d. c.i.f., with sellers for October-December at 19s. c.i.f., and combined with oil at 24s. 6d. c.i.f., but for the latter position about 23s. 6d. to 24s. is quoted. The arrivals per *Gannet* via Havre comprise "33 cases peppermint oil, 30 cases peppermint and menthol crystals"; also per *Iyo Maru*, from Japan, 50 cases menthol and 80 cases peppermint oil.

MILK-SUGAR.—A lot of 46 cases guaranteed B.P. was offered, and retired at 50s.; there was no response to a suggestion of 47s., at which business would probably have resulted.

MYRRH.—Three cases of common dust realised 22s. Ordinary bold brown siftings were bought in at 35s., and fair siftings at 40s., at which price small was also bought in.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—In the drug-auction five cases Kobayashi dementholised were limited at 6s., and a further five cases of the same brand at 5s. 11d., also six cases of American tin oil at from 11s. to 11s. 3d. Business to arrive for October-December and January-February shipment has been done in Suzuki at 5s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—The principal sale was a lot of 15 cases High-dried without reserve, from 9d. to 9½d. being paid for medium to bold slightly wormy with half fair colour and half dark, and 7½d. for medium flat ditto, also slightly wormy. For medium-size flat High-dried of good pinky fracture 1s. 1d. was wanted, and for bold round orange-coated Shensi with three-quarters good pinky fracture 4s. 6d. was the price, and 4s. 3d. for medium-size round. Four cases of medium-size round horny High-dried with three-quarters good pinky, fracture had been sold privately at 11d. per lb. The *Rhesus* has brought 311 bags from Shanghai.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was in large supply, and with importers meeting the market prices, declined about 7d. per lb. as compared with the previous auction, 35 bales being disposed of at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. for inferior part coarse to 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. (one lot 1s. 10d.) for fair grey. No good red Native-Jamaica offered, five bales fair palish red selling at 10d. and ordinary dull at 8d. per lb.; 29 bales Lima-Jamaica were bought in.

SENNA.—Tinnevely sold without material change, inferior small and yellowish leaf realising 1d. to 1½d., ordinary small and medium 1½d. to 1¾d., bold dullish 2d. to 2½d., bold greenish 2¾d. per lb. *Pods* sold at 1½d. Eleven bales of ordinary dark flimsy Mecca pods sold without reserve at 2d.; for good pale Alexandrian pods 1s. was wanted, and 6½d. for ordinary brown.

TAMARINDS.—Steady. Twelve packages of new crop pale from the Island of Montserrat sold at 14s. per cwt.

TONKA-BEANS.—Two boxes of common part foxy to ordinary Para sold at from 4s. to 5s. 1d. per lb.; for fair frosted Para 6s. was asked.

WAX (BEES').—Jamaica, of which two packages only offered, was firm, selling at 8l. 5s. for ordinary brown. Nineteen packages Zanzibar offered, and a bid of 6l. 15s. is to be submitted for ordinary greyish drossy block and part crumbly ball. A large quantity of East Indian was bought in. The sales in Liverpool include 31 packages Conakry at 7l. 15s.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues much the same as indicated in recent reports. There are fluctuations in the demand for separate articles, but the average trade passing is of quite a satisfactory character.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market is quiet, and parcels offering for prompt are hardly taken up so well. Present nearest figures are: London terms, 12l. 5s.; Leith, 13l.; Liverpool, 12l. 17s. 6d.; and Hull, 12l. 16s. 3d. For forward business to end of year extra asked approximates 2s. 6d. to 5s. and for later forward about 5s. to 6s. 3d. per ton.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Both main and miscellaneous products are in good average request. Bleaching-powder keeps firm and moves well on basis 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. per ton for softwood casks, on rails. Caustic soda in good demand, and especially for export; 76 to 77 per cent., 10l. to 10l. 7s. 6d.; 70 per cent., 9l. 5s. to 9l. 12s. 6d.; and 60 per cent., 8l. 5s. to 8l. 12s. 6d. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. 10s. per ton for home trade, free on rails. Salts steady at 42s. 6d. Soda-crystals, 2l. 2s. 6d. to 2l. 5s. per ton, free on rails, in bags. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda in better request and firmer, at 6d. to 6½d. for potash and 4d. to 4½d. for soda. Chlorates of potash and soda steady, at 3½d. to 4d. per lb. Hyposulphite of soda is somewhat quiet; ordinary crystals, 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton, in casks; deliveries in 1-cwt. kegs vary from 5l. 17s. 6d. to 8l. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda in good average request: 140° Tw., 4l. 10s. to 5l.; 100° Tw., 4l. to 4l. 10s.; and 75° Tw., 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d., according to quality, quantity, and destination.

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, June 11.—The cod-fishing at Finmarken is declining, and the market for finest non-congealing Norwegian oil is firmer at 96s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. terms.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Business is dull. Opium is 5c. per lb. lower at \$6.25 for druggists'. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$2.80. Mercurials have declined by 5c. per lb. Cascara sagrada is steady at 7½c. Senega is advancing, 75c. per lb. now being quoted. Jalap is lower at 20c., and Mexican sarsaparilla is dearer at 16c. Damiana-leaves are firmer at 9c., and Curaçao aloes has declined to 6½c. per lb.

Overseas Trade in May.

There is as yet no evidence of a slackening down in the volume of overseas trade, judging by the Board of Trade Returns for May, which on the import side show an advance of 6,211,300l., equal to 11.2 per cent., while in exports of British products there was the relatively greater expansion of 5,025,800l., or 12.9 per cent. The transhipment trade, however, fell off by 1,454,900l., or 13.4 per cent. We note increased imports of chemicals, drugs, and the like by 41,531l., the amount being 1,129,000l. The largest increases were in brimstone by 43,762 cwt., and tanning-bark by 38,235 cwt.; on the other hand, declines are registered in glycerin by 27,235 cwt., unenumerated chemicals by 29,213l., quinine by 95,004 oz., and alizarine, etc., dyestuffs by 13,100l. The quinine imports were:

	1911	1912	1913
	oz.	oz.	oz.
May ...	124,382	178,711	83,707
Jan.-May	1,305,482	1,483,275	1,350,592

On the export side of the account the increase in British manufactured goods was 5,392,000l., cotton goods accounting for 1,022,000l. and iron and steel manufactures 1,930,000l. more. The surprising gain of 376,400l. is notified in chemicals, drugs, etc., the figures attaining 2,089,768l. The improvement applies to the bulk of the scheduled items, the increases comprising bleaching-powder by 36,297 cwt., copper sulphate 319 tons, glycerin 17,523 cwt., soda-compounds 36,526 cwt., tartaric acid 253 cwt., and medicines by 19,980l. Quinine exports fell off by 2,304 oz., but the values went up by 1,452l. The full quinine export figures are:

	1911	1912	1913
	oz.	oz.	oz.
May ...	181,113	125,948	123,664
Jan.-May	624,060	634,339	518,375

In addition there were 7,000 oz. exported declared as "foreign," as compared with 1,100 oz. in May 1911, and the total exports of such from January to May were 242,367 oz., against 50,867 oz. in 1912.

POISONING FATALITIES.

TEN deaths due to poisoning have been reported this week, including two from misadventure.

Ammonia.—At an inquest on the wife of William Mark, scavenger, Halifax, who poisoned herself by drinking a quantity of ammonia mixed with disinfectant, the Coroner (Mr. E. H. Hill) mentioned the necessity of labelling as poisonous bottles containing disinfectant which were given to corporation scavengers. It was the duty of the police to see that even the health department of a corporation carried the law into effect just the same as anybody else.

Belladonna.—Lumbago-liniment containing belladonna caused the death by misadventure of Mrs. Fanny Day, Belmont, Cheam.

Carbolic Acid taken with suicidal intent killed Percy Edward Cook (39), at Weston-super-Mare, and Seth Henry Robinson (37), mechanic's labourer, Bradford, Yorks.

Cocaine.—At the inquest at Buglawton, Cheshire, on Mrs. Elijah Stanway, shirt hand, who died shortly after the injection of cocaine by Ernest Edwards, unregistered dental practitioner, Nantwich, the jury found that death was due to misadventure. The jury recommended that the law should be so amended as to prohibit the use of anæsthetics except by fully qualified practitioners. The Coroner said he would communicate the recommendation to the Home Office.

Disinfectant.—At the inquest on Sarah Emily Gall (33), of Kingswood, a verdict was found of "Death from phthisis, accelerated by swallowing a quantity of disinfectant."

Potassium Cyanide was used for suicidal purposes at Huddersfield by Tom Helm Whiteley.

Salt of Sorrel.—Emily Elizabeth Gale (21) poisoned herself at Wandsworth with this chemical.

Weed-killer.—Ellen Elizabeth Tombs (18), domestic servant, poisoned herself at Gloucester by taking weed-killer.—An arsenical weed-killer was responsible for the suicidal death of John Wm. George (60) at Camberwell.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London for 1912, just issued, gives some interesting particulars regarding trade between the United Kingdom and Norway, which for several years past has witnessed steady and sound progress. Among the special commercial articles published in the report is one on the whale-oil trade. Mr. J. Jørgensen (Messrs. Johnsen & Jørgensen, Ltd.) is President of the Council for 1912, and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Chamber is Mr. G. Aagaard (Messrs. Peter Möller, Ltd.).



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Weighing Paper with Cotton-wool.

SIR,—A conflict of opinion has arisen with regard to what is meant by a pound of cotton-wool, some saying that this is 1 lb. of cotton-wool without the interleaving or wrapping papers, and others saying that this means 1 lb. of cotton-wool together with both these papers. It appears to me that when a person buys a pound of cotton-wool he expects to buy the net weight of this article, excluding all wrappings; but I understand that many of the wholesale houses, as well as contractors to the various institutions, are in the habit of supplying packets of cotton-wool which only contain from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of wool, and the balance up to the 16 oz. is composed of paper and string. One day an inspector under the Weights and Measures Act will buy a so-called pound of wool; then who will be to blame—the chemist, or the wholesaler, or the manufacturer? May I ask for the publicity of your columns for this letter, in the hope that some of the leading wholesalers may give their opinion on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

X. Y. Z. (97/18.)

[This subject is covered by the inquiry addressed by grocers to the President of the Board of Trade. There is no doubt that the sale, e.g., of "a pound packet of cotton-wool" interleaved with paper when "a pound of cotton-wool" is asked for, without declaration at the time of sale that the pound weight includes the paper, is illegal. No difficulty should arise when the vendors are straightforward as to the nature of the goods that they sell, and do not conceal "make-weight" or any other factor which may mislead the buyer. See the Board of Trade interview reported under "Westminster Wisdom."—EDITOR, C. & D.]

Medical Benefit for Ireland.

SIR,—If there be one question which requires attention it is the position of Irish pharmaceutical chemists in Great Britain. These gentlemen may not dispense scheduled poisons on this side of the Channel, while hosts of unregistered individuals and assistant dispensers to apothecaries occupy the stage with their so-called grievances. Surely two short Bills could be introduced into the House of Commons, one amending the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the other dealing with the Irish Acts of 1875 and 1890, with a view to the unification of the Irish and British qualifications, and allowing the Irishman to practise in Great Britain and the Britisher to practise in Ireland on equal terms, based upon the possession of a certificate of like merit, from the examiner's point of view. The British and Irish diplomas are accepted for registration for full practice in Jersey and the Isle of Man, and, while much time has been wasted in discussing trivial matters, nothing has been done to set up a scheme of reciprocity between John Bull's two islands. Thus they lag behind the Channel Islands and the home of Kelly. What a curious state of affairs!

Yours, etc.,

G. E. OLIVER.

Apothecaries' Assistants.

SIR,—Among the many letters that have appeared in the C. & D. and in your article of June 7 regarding apothecaries' assistants one important point seems to have been missed: a pharmacist is not an apothecary. An apothecary is one who holds a qualification in medicine, and an assistant who is qualified to dispense

for him is, in my opinion, also a fit person to dispense for a medical man whatever his qualification. This has been proved by the number of assistants who have been employed by the medical profession. Strange as it may seem to you, Sir, and to your numerous correspondents, we only seek to earn a living for ourselves and dependents. We do not desire to keep open shop, nor are we even seeking after the title of "Pharmacist." We dispensed medicine, and we seek to continue. The fact that many have lost or will lose their employment owing to the National Insurance Act seems to you a small matter—a fitting end—almost a huge joke. [Far from it.—EDITOR, C. & D.] You seek to put us under the heavy hand of the Society. Personally, I do not care to change from a berth where I am treated with every consideration, trusted with interesting work, and paid well for my service, to go to a shop from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. for perhaps 25s. per week. It does not necessarily follow that we shall take all the so-called advantages of the proposed assistants' qualification. Then you must "Pluck out the beam in thine own eye to see clearly thy neighbour's." The Minor man seeks to earn a living in a way for which he only is qualified. The following, seen in large gilt letters on the gable-end of a thickly populated town in the North:

"A B

M.P.S.

Dental Surgery,"

takes a great deal of explanation. Again, is the provision that all medicine shall be dispensed by a pharmacist or a three years' dispenser (without supervision) carried out? In conclusion, cannot the Society afford to be even fair—at any rate, give us the right to live?—Yours truly,

DISPENSER. (103/65.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Birmingham Insurance Affairs.

I am pleased to see my letter last week has had the desired effect, and that a meeting of all pharmacists on the Birmingham panel has been called for Thursday "to receive the report of the deputation and to discuss Insurance matters."—Forward (103/24).

What Would You Charge?

Recently I had the following to dispense:

Glyco-thy. ... 3iv. (genuine)

Sig.: A teaspoonful in a wineglass of water for use as a gargle.

I should like to hear from brother chemists what their charge would be for same.—Country Chemist (103/36).

Retail Chemists and the S. F. & D. Acts.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour, 312 Cathcart Road, Glasgow, having undertaken to read a paper before the Practice Section of the British Pharmaceutical Conference on "The Operation of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as it Affects the Practising Pharmacist," solicits answers to the subjoined queries:

(1) Taking the last five or ten years, what is the annual average number (approximately) of the samples collected from each pharmacy in your district?

(2) Can you give a list of the drugs so sampled?

(3) Have you anything to report, or any observations to make, on the methods employed by food and drug inspectors, or of the manner in which they perform their duties?

(4) Have you any proposals to make for the amendment of the Food and Drugs Acts in respect of the provisions affecting the practice of pharmacy?

Under this head, are you satisfied with

(a) The standards (B.P. and other) imposed by judicial decision?

(b) The methods of public analysts in stating percentages and other particulars in their official reports?

(c) The non-payment by the Public Prosecutor of the defendant's expenses in cases where the latter is not convicted or the summons is withdrawn?

Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions submitted by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 6s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

Precipitated Strychnine.

SIR,—I have had the following to dispense more than once for insured persons:

Liq. hydrarg. perch.	...	...	3j.
Pot. iodid.	...	...	gr. x.
Fer. am. cit.	...	...	gr. vij.
Liq. strychn.	...	...	℥iv.
Aq. ad	...	...	3ss.

Mitte 3xvj.

3ss. t.d.s., p.o.

Is this safely sent out with "Shake the bottle" label, as the strychnine is naturally precipitated?

Yours truly,

DIGITAL. (102/11.)

[All that can be done is to put a "Shake" label on the bottle and give a verbal direction to the insured person. This sort of prescribing has been tackled for years in doctors' surgeries, but it may be possible to advise doctors as to the danger involved.]

The Colour of a Mixture.

SIR,—The appended prescription which I have dispensed of a reddish colour has been brought back, with a portion of a bottle dispensed by a West-end firm, which was light brown and devoid of any redness. I used tr. chlorof. co. B.P. 1885, which I think is usual when this is ordered:

Papain.	...	...	gr. xxiv.
Spt. amm. co.	...	...	3iv.
Tr. chlorof. co.	...	...	3iv.
Tr. gent. co.	...	...	3ij.
Sodii bicarb.	...	...	3ij.
Aq. ad	...	...	3vj.—M.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM. (89/24.)

[You were quite correct in using compound tincture of chloroform of the 1885 B.P. The mixture when newly compounded from your prescription is reddish-brown in colour, but after standing two days the redness almost entirely disappears, and the mixture is then light brown in colour with only a faint suggestion of red. Probably the sample of light brown mixture compounded by the other firm and shown to you had been prepared some days before you saw it. The quantity of colour is not much (tr. card. co. 3ij.), and it is dimmed right away by the cloudiness produced by the aromatic spirit of ammonia and the suspended papain. The colour of tr. card. co. is usually discharged gradually in alkaline combinations such as this. You will find several references to the matter in "The Art of Dispensing" under Tr. Card. Co. Cochineal, from which the colour of tr. card. co. is derived, varies in intensity of colour, and an occasional difference in the depth of colour of preparations containing it is almost inevitable.]

Legal Queries.

Before writing about your difficulty consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1913, pp. 211-242 and pp. 457-459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

M. E. (95/58).—"Smith's Antiseptic Pastilles for Throat and Voice" is a dutiable title. You must strike out the words "Smith's" and "Antiseptic" before the preparation is free from duty.

G. H. W. (95/69).—The digestive and liver tonic label makes the preparation liable to medicine stamp-duty on account of the title alone, which indicates the action of the preparation on the liver.

C. H. C. (92/73).—A general storeman licensed to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons may sell sheep-dips and weed-killers containing arsenic under the conditions specified on the back of his licence, which are the same as those that chemists must observe.

Metabolism (90/61) asks: Is an executor, who is a beneficiary, entitled to be supplied by his solicitor, free of charge, with particulars of the death duties and liabilities payable in respect of the estate? [The executor is entitled to be supplied upon request with particulars of the death

duties and liabilities; but the solicitor is justified in charging for work involved in furnishing that or any other information.]

Windows (92/69) asks whether he would be responsible if an accident were to occur to a window-cleaner, who works on his own account, and is engaged to come once a week to clean the windows. [Since the man is engaged to call at regular intervals to clean the windows his employment is not of a casual nature, and in the event of an accident "Windows" would probably be held liable to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.]

John Jones (103/32) puts the following SHOPS ACT question: John Jones, Ltd., consists of John Jones, managing director; John Jones (wife), director; and Wm. Robinson, director and secretary; these are the only directors and shareholders in the private limited company. Are John Jones and Wm. Robinson considered as assistants under the Shops Act? [The answer depends upon another question, viz.: Are these persons wholly or mainly employed in a shop in connection with the serving of customers, the receipt of orders, or the despatch of goods? If they are under contract with the company to serve as employés in the above manner, they are shop-assistants. The Act provides no exemption for companies. If the secretary's duties are solely or mainly those of a secretary, he is not a shop-assistant.]

L. M. W. (100/54).—You will find full particulars in regard to the REGISTRATION OF NAMES as trade-marks in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 444. All applications for the registration of trade-marks have to be addressed to the Registrar, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. Whether or not your word is a registrable trade-mark you will be able in a measure to determine by reference to the five essential particulars on page 444. As to whether or not the HAIR-TONIC is a poison depends upon what poisonous ingredient it contains. The tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations or admixtures of cantharides are Part II. poisons, but some doubt if preparations or admixtures of cantharides which are not vesicating are included in the Schedule. On this point Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones says in "The Law of Poisons and Pharmacy" that "all the preparations and admixtures containing cantharides" and "all preparations and admixtures containing the poisonous derivatives of cantharides" are in Part II.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

Laurencio (87/32).—GOODWILL is a rapidly diminishing factor in the sale of drug businesses. It has nothing to do with stock and fittings, but with the net profits yielded by the business annually. Formerly three years' net profits were regarded as the correct amount for goodwill, but several other factors have to be taken into consideration now, and the man who can actually prove what his net profit is considers himself fortunate in getting a year of it for the goodwill on an ordinary retail business.

Midlander (91/65).—EDIBLE FATS.—The most successful processes for converting vegetable fats into edible compounds are carried out in secret, and have not been patented directly. Some details of the manufacture of margarine are given in Simmons and Mitchell's "Edible Fats and Oils," but the references to fats made from palm oil and coconut oil are of the slightest.

R. E. P. (84/1).—FOOD-WARMING DEVICE.—The method of heating food when on the march, which was tried for soldiers' rations during the Russian-Japanese war, consisted in placing quicklime in an outer vessel, the preserved food being in an inner one. On adding water to the quicklime a large amount of heat is developed and communicated to the food. The difficulty that is met with is that the lime becomes prematurely carbonated unless very carefully stored.

G. M. (84/35).—YELLOW COLOUR FOR BRILLIANTINE.—You do not mention which colours you have employed in the mixture of mineral oil and spirit, but experiments should

be made with one or other of the oil-soluble aniline dyes, such as are used in making butter-colourings. The chief colour is known as "Butter yellow" or dimethylamidoazobenzene.

P. F. (84/50).—(1) MASSAGE OIL.—Professional masseurs employ both mineral and vegetable oils as lubricants when massaging the body. The oil is sometimes perfumed, as in the following example:

Almond oil	5xij.
Tolu balsam	5ij.
Benzoin	5ij.
Bitter-almond oil	mxv.
Lemon oil	mx.
Bergamot oil	mx.

Heat the tolu and benzoin with the almond oil on a water-bath for several hours, strain, and when cold add the perfumes.

(2) MASSAGE-CREAM.—The following is an illustration of the kind of fatty creams used in massage:

Hydrous wool-fat,	
Benzoated lard,	
Almond oil	of each 4 oz.
Glycerin,	
Orange-flower water	of each 2 oz.

Additional perfume may be added.

Agricola (94/17).—HAY-SPICE.—The following from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is the model for recipes of this kind, but you will recognise that there is scope for varying the spices according to circumstances:

Linseed-cake meal	lb. j.
Powdered fenugreek	lb. j.
Common salt	5vj.
Powdered anise	3iv.
Powdered ginger	5iij.
Powdered coriander	5iij.

Mix.

Rad. Gent. (87/70).—We take it that the proprietary ingredient in the lotion prescription is coloured, and causes the staining of the linen. Probably weak acids would remove the colour—*e.g.*, acetic acid or soluble acid oxalates. On the other hand, resorcin or a similar substance may be an ingredient of the article referred to, in which case a solvent such as spirit is indicated.

Illex (87/34).—STARCH-GLAZE.—You do not tell us what is the difficulty in the formula which you submit, and whether you require a liquid or paste. It seems to require some further suspending ingredient, such as gum acacia.

S. P. B. (85/31).—(1) Cross and Cole's "Modern Microscopy" (Baillière, 6s.) deals fully with the staining and mounting of various microscopic objects. **(2) HERBARIUM-FORMING.**—A series of practical articles by Mr. J. C. Shennstone on field botany appeared in the numbers of the *C. & D.* for July 1908. The article in the issue for July 18 dealt with collecting, drying, and mounting botanical specimens.

E. R. S. (82/39).—MINERAL FOOD FOR CHICKENS.—The following formula, which is used on Transvaal poultry-farms, is useful for supplying to chickens the mineral salts required for growth:

Common salt	30
Sodium phosphate	9
Calcium fluoride	1
Ferrous sulphate	1
Bone-ash	30
Chalk	30
Epsom salts	10
Charcoal	2
Flowers of sulphur	3

Mix. A teaspoonful is mixed with the food of twenty chickens.

J. H. D. (88/32).—(1) LIQUID SHAVING-SOAP.—The sample as you suggest is prepared by diluting crème d'amandes, and you should proceed with your experiments on the lines you mention. The gelatinisation of the solution is due either to too great concentration or to the use of an unsuitable crème d'amandes. There is a great difference between various makes of this product. A small amount of spirit is an advantage in preventing solidification. **(2) VISCOSE BOTTLE-CAPS** are prepared by a patented process, and cannot therefore be made by any other than the owners of the patent. The basis of the caps is a solution of cellulose acetate in glacial acetic acid; a glass test-tube is dipped in the solution, drained, and inverted until the solution taken up is evenly distributed over the external surface of the tube. The tube is next plunged into water, which

causes the solution to coagulate to a transparent film containing a large proportion of water of hydration. The capsule is then withdrawn from the tube and preserved in liquid until required for use. On drying the capsule contracts very much. **(3) CHIMNEY-CLEANING POWDERS.**—The following are additional recipes to those given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

1.	2.	3.
Potassium nitrate ... 56 parts	Coarse salt ... 7 parts	Copper sulphate ... 7 parts
Sodium sulphate ... 26 parts	Potassium nitrate ... 4 parts	Coarse salt ... 6 parts
Sulphur ... 18 parts	Sulphur ... 2 parts	Ammonium chloride ... 8 parts
	Copper sulphate ... 7 parts	Potassium nitrate ... 5 parts
	Ammonium chloride ... 8 parts	Fine sand ... 2 parts
		Coke-dust ... 2 parts

The instructions direct that a package (about 4 oz.) be put on a hot fire, with a blower in front, so as to create an increased draught.

A. S. W. (85/66).—METAL-POLISHING PASTE.—See *C. & D.*, April 19, 1913, index folio 608, and September 28, 1912, index folio 526.

Don (27/5).—The cod-liver-oil mixture requires the addition of pulv. acaciæ or pulv. tragacanthæ to make it into an emulsion; liq. calc. sacch. alone as prescribed is not sufficient to make a decent emulsion.

X. Y. Z. (90/72).—PETROLEUM-CREAM.—The creams containing up to 99 per cent. of heavy petroleum oil, as used as intestinal lubricants, are emulsified with ammonium caseinate, the process being the subject of a patent. The incorporation of the casein is a difficult matter, and requires special machinery.

Maskee (90/48).—MIDGE-LOTION.—See *C. & D.*, May 31, index folio 848, the same substances being employed in midge-lotions as for mosquito-lotions. Eau de Cologne with a small proportion of menthol is one of the best things for relieving the irritation which follows the bite of the insect.

Shampoo (90/6).—DRY-SHAMPOO LIQUID.—Formulæ have been given in the *C. & D.* recently as follows: February 24, 1912, index folio 312; March 16, 1912, index folio 424; January 28, 1911, p. 146; and May 10, 1913, index folio 733.

Eucalyptus (6/5).—We suggest plaster of Paris as a suitable cement for the earthenware lids of the footrot-paste pots. The plaster can be readily chipped from the glazed pot when it is required to open the container.

Ef Sie (80/14).—We suspect that the boy has taken something which has coloured the urine a brilliant green. Watch him, and if the colour persists take him to a doctor.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," June 15, 1863.

Suggestions for a Proposed Act of Incorporation.

Acting in accordance with the generally expressed wish of the Society, and being desirous to do all that may promote the interests of the trade, the Committee [of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists] have undertaken to lay before the Chemists and Druggists of the United Kingdom a proposition for a General Act of Incorporation.

They propose—

That the Act shall be based upon a recognition of all claimants to an interest in the trade of a Chemist and Druggist until six months after the passing of the said Act.

That after such date it shall be incumbent upon all who enter the trade of a Chemist and Druggist to undergo an examination by a Board of Examiners duly appointed.

That the examination shall be of the following order and kind:

First. Proof of having served an apprenticeship of not less than five years. Exemption from this only to be allowed under special and well-defined conditions for otherwise securing the practical knowledge required.

Second. Ability to read prescriptions with ease and correctness.

Third. A competent knowledge of all Drugs in general use, with their doses.

For the proper carrying out of these conditions, it is proposed that the United Kingdom shall be conveniently divided into District Associations; that Local Boards of Examiners shall be periodically appointed by them; and that each examination-fee shall not exceed two guineas—one-half being devoted to the General Fund, and the other half to the remuneration of the Examiners.